

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 18.

MEAT FREIGHTS ARE HIGH ENOUGH.

The railroad rate hearing at Chicago affecting meat and livestock freight charges on 41 railroads was about completed this week, and the evidence will go to the Interstate Commerce Commission for consideration in ruling on the application of the roads to be allowed to make an increase in rates.

Some plain facts and figures were brought out during the week. Traffic Manager Heine-mann, of Morris & Company, testifying before Commissioner Daniels on the petition of 41 Western railroads for an increase of 3½ cents per hundred pounds in rates on meat, stated that fresh meat and meat products pay higher freight revenues per car, per ton, and per mile than the average traffic handled by the Western railroads. He also exhibited 82 charts showing detail freight movements and costs on meats and meat products in the Western territory.

He asserted that the meat traffic, which has been classed as part of the traffic that is not paying its fair share of the transportation burdens, moves in trains 36 per cent. larger than the average train hauled; the train earnings are 136 per cent. above the average; earnings per car are 73 per cent. above the average, and per ton mile 127 per cent. above the average.

MEAT AND HIDES FROM MEXICO.

The importation of uninspected or improperly inspected meats and hides across the border from Mexico is protested against by the American National Livestock Association, which charges that such importations of unfit animals and meats are taking place in defiance or violation of the law. The resolutions declare:

Whereas, It has been currently reported that Mexican cattle are being slaughtered at various points along the border in Mexico, and the meat imported into the United States, which cattle are deemed to be unfit for slaughter and the meat unfit for consumption; and

Whereas, Neither said livestock and its products, nor the premises where the slaughter takes place, are inspected, in accordance with the standard of meat inspection under the laws and regulations of the United States for slaughter of animals and the shipment of the meat products in interstate commerce; and

Whereas, We believe that the matter should be thoroughly and carefully investigated, and if it should be found that such unfit or emaciated animals are slaughtered as would not

be permitted under the standard prescribed by the laws and regulations of the United States, or if it should be found that such animals are diseased, and that the importation of the meats or the hides is liable to communicate infectious diseases, the same should be prohibited from entry into the United States; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American National Livestock Association, at its convention held at San Francisco, March 24-26, that the president of this association appoint a committee of three, of which he shall be the chairman, to investigate the matter of the slaughter and importation of meats and hides from Mexico, and to obtain such testimony as may be obtainable, and to call such witnesses as may be necessary, and that this association pay the expenses of such committee; and if it shall be ascertained that livestock unfit for consumption is slaughtered, or that conditions exist whereby such importations are liable to communicate infectious diseases to livestock in the United States, that said committee present the matter to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and endeavor to secure from the Department of Agriculture such rules and regulations as will prevent the importation of meat unfit for human food, and will prevent the importation of meats and hides which are calculated to spread infectious or contagious diseases among cattle or other livestock in the United States; and that said committee take such further action in the premises as it shall deem proper.

Another resolution reads:

Whereas, There have been frequent violations of the rules and regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, in the matter of crossing cattle and other livestock from Mexico into the States of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, without the parties bringing in such livestock securing the inspection as provided by law; and

Whereas, This improper and unlawful importation of cattle and other livestock from Mexico has resulted in damage to the livestock industry of the entire United States, and may do greater injury if permitted to continue; therefore be it

Resolved, By the American National Livestock Association, in convention assembled in San Francisco, Calif., March 24-26, 1915, that the proper authorities in Washington be urged to see that everyone guilty of such violations be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

OLEO OUTPUT IN JANUARY.

Official government reports of the production of oleomargarine in the United States for the month of January have only just been issued. As shown by stamp sales the January output was 403,171 lbs. colored and 12,697,648 lbs. uncolored, or a total of 13,100,819 lbs., compared to 14,838,359 lbs. for January, 1914.

HEAVIER EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

Government reports of exports of meat and dairy products for the month of March, only just now compiled and announced, show an increase in aggregate value of 18 million dollars as compared to a year ago. In other words, meat exports for March were almost three times as great as for the same month last year. For the nine months since last July the total is 30 million dollars greater than for a similar time a year previous. This jump is of course due to war conditions.

Our exports of canned beef jumped from a quarter of a million pounds a year ago to nearly 7 million pounds in March. Fresh beef exports jumped from half a million pounds a year ago to over 15 millions pounds last month; much of this was re-exported Argentine beef, however. Cured beef exports doubled. Pork products also began to feel the strain of war demand, bacon shipments more than quadrupling as compared to a year ago, hams and shoulders more than doubling in volume of exports, while all fats also showed heavy increases.

The synopsis for March follows:

	March, 1915.	March, 1914.
Beef, canned, lbs.	6,930,112	285,376
Beef, canned, value	\$1,120,640	\$34,900
Beef, fresh, lbs.	15,334,350	506,722
Beef, fresh, value	\$1,858,620	\$66,079
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	3,421,078	1,793,202
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$355,617	\$177,246
Oleo oil, lbs.	10,704,423	7,799,569
Oleo oil, value	\$1,303,458	\$769,597
Bacon, lbs.	66,820,754	13,606,305
Bacon, value	\$8,670,895	\$1,787,227
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	28,843,673	12,211,405
Hams and shoulders, value	\$3,604,931	\$1,776,499
Lard, lbs.	67,236,922	37,917,001
Lard, value	\$7,522,590	\$4,306,827
Neutral lard, lbs.	4,892,530	2,571,824
Neutral lard, value	\$571,746	\$276,926
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	3,843,264	3,301,783
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$418,366	\$353,346
Lard compounds, lbs.	6,896,889	5,260,039
Lard compounds, value	\$599,060	\$500,275
Total value	\$28,274,194	\$10,274,178

A synopsis of exports for the nine months since July 1 last compares as follows:

	9 mos., 1914-15.	9 mos., 1913-14.
Beef, canned, lbs.	50,990,347	2,656,550
Beef, canned, value	\$8,227,504	\$335,151
Beef, fresh, lbs.	76,393,821	4,623,179
Beef, fresh, value	\$9,296,544	\$569,639
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	19,850,790	17,358,316
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$2,050,545	\$1,713,998
Oleo oil, lbs.	55,490,874	65,417,068
Oleo oil, value	\$6,310,215	\$6,933,846
Bacon, lbs.	227,116,014	157,807,712
Bacon, value	\$31,097,49	\$20,975,180
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	120,591,556	126,842,124
Hams and shoulders, value	\$17,760,962	\$18,186,646
Lard, lbs.	381,335,634	376,271,838
Lard, value	\$42,485,187	\$42,816,216
Neutral lard, lbs.	16,804,409	21,613,133
Neutral lard, value	\$1,940,621	\$2,470,587
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	28,512,389	36,749,060
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$3,137,836	\$4,025,317
Lard compounds, lbs.	48,623,203	41,510,881
Lard compounds, value	\$4,203,333	\$3,953,767
Total value	\$182,322,001	\$106,910,110

DO TODAY'S WORK AS IF JOB DEPENDED ON IT

Recipe for Success Given by Successful Packinghouse Head

One of a series of interviews with prominent business men on "Success" is devoted by the Chicago American to a sketch of President Thomas E. Wilson, of Morris & Company, one of the youngest and most successful packinghouse executives in the country. The American tells how two clerks started with Morris & Company 25 years ago. One dropped out, the other stuck. The sticker was "Tom" Wilson. The American goes on to say:

The roar, the rattle, the rumble of packing town rode into the Morris & Company offices on the back of a northeast gale. The hurley-burley of the battle against time, against each other, distorted the perspective of eye and ear. Through the transom came the drone of a hundred—perhaps a thousand—typewriters, giving an oppressive sense of the eternal race against the clock, against night-fall, against competition.

Thus, when "Tom" Wilson first expressed the thought it didn't sound any bigger than this:

"Do today's work as if your job depended upon it."

On the Morris & Company records the name is given as Thomas E. Wilson. The same on the will of the late Edward Morris, of whose estate Mr. Wilson is an executor.

To complete the identification the information may be added that Mr. Wilson is president of Morris & Company, one of the big, great packinghouses of the world.

All of which might not be of more than passing interest if "Tom" Wilson—as such everybody in the Yards knows him—were a graybeard, or round shouldered with age, or heavy footed with the responsibilities of his job.

Mr. Wilson is 46.

If you met him riding his favorite horse—his hobby—or on the golf links, you might say he was nearer 36 and was adding ten years to ease the feelings of some of the older men who work for him.

But Mr. Wilson was not riding a horse or golfing. He was at the fire control of that vast army of workers that make up Morris & Company, and there never was any question about the intensity of the battle that raged about his ears.

"I guess I was born with common horse sense." That was Mr. Wilson's first reply to the entering wedge for a talk on "Getting There," and the stepping stones he had touched on his way up from a car checker.

How the Rule Began to Grow.

In view of which his first rule for success began to grow a little. It now registered about like this:

"Do today's work as if your job depended upon it."

Future biographers will no doubt write "car checker" as "car accountant," but the Yards like to tell how "Tom" came up from a car checker—and "checker" it goes.

"I was picking the numbers off cars for the Burlington," resumed Mr. Wilson, between telephone demands on his time, "when the chance to work for Morris & Company came. I was 20 years old at the time. Correctly speaking, I was in charge of the railroad's refrigerator and stock car special equipment.

"Funny how little accidents—or opportunities—will change a man's whole life. 'Tommy' Hoops, who was Morris' traffic manager in those days (he recently was retired by us on a pension), came down to the Burlington and said there was an opening out at the Yards for a young man. The chief clerk had first call, and he came out here to look things over.

"He came back with a very unfavorable report. He said it smelled bad.

"The next day I came out to look around.

"That was 25 years ago—and—the Yards—were—pretty—rough—in—those—days,"

slowly measured Mr. Wilson's speech, while his eyes brightened with recollections of the fine achievements between that day and this.

"Where the chief clerk saw mud, I saw a future. It looked to me like a place where there was a lot of work to do.

"No, it was not a challenge," replied Mr. Wilson to a query. "It looked big and daring, with a horizon far beyond the cattle pens. I just felt that I could do the work. I took the job—eagerly."

Whereupon rule I for success began to look something like this:

"Do today's work as if your job depended upon it!"

"I was living with my folks at the time, in Chicago. We were natives of Canada. I had the advantage of home life and three dandy sisters, in addition to father and mother.

"We lived on the West Side, and I had to



THOMAS E. WILSON,
President Morris & Co.

get up at 5 every morning to reach here at 7. Frequently I worked until 9 and 10 at night. Say, wouldn't it be funny to ask those kind of hours now?" remarked Mr. Wilson to the third person present at the interview.

"Don't put me down as a goody-goody," quickly continued Mr. Wilson. "I was a real live boy in those days. But I always was on the job.

"Saving money?"

"I began it by taking on obligations that I had to pay. After I had been here a year or two I made up my mind that this was the life work for Tom Wilson. I bought a house for the folks. Paid something like \$1,000 down on a \$9,000 house and lot.

"That was considerable load for a clerk getting \$100 a month. The old home was out at Forty-second and Calumet. That kept me tending strictly to business. Nothing like responsibility to steady a young man down.

"In other words, 'get set.' I tell the young men who come to me, 'Quit shifting around.'

"Otherwise a man spends all his life getting acquainted!

"My work in the equipment department threw me in touch with the late Nelson Morris, founder of this business, and his son Edward, who was then just taking hold of the business.

"When it came to construction work on new plants, and opening them up, Mr. Morris sent me to the various cities in which we have extended our always growing business.

How the Rule Produced Results.

"Later he worked me through about all the departments touching on the practical end of the business.

"There were no accidents, or turning points, after that first trip out here from the Burlington offices. I was on my way."

Rule 1 was producing results. It now looked something like this:

"DO TODAY'S WORK AS IF YOUR JOB DEPENDED UPON IT!"

"I tell the boys who are growing up around me not to count on what they did last week or last year. I have never been able to travel on the past."

Outside the room there surged and ripped and tore and rumbled Packingtown. If this young man had been in a mahogany office downtown with purring flunkies about him the earnestness of it all—the meaning of his success to others—would have been lost. But here was the crucible in which there was no room for dross.

Every brick, every cobblestone, every young man, every tram car cried: "Capacity—production; production-capacity; capacity-production; results, results, results!" And here was the captain of it all, at 46!

"When Nelson Morris died I was made a vice-president. When Edward Morris died I was elected to succeed him as president. That he honored me by making me an executor of his estate is an obligation that has increased the pleasure of bending to the task.

"I haven't reached the 'looking back' period yet," declared Mr. Wilson, as he straightened his six feet of rugged manhood, "and I feel rather presumptuous about giving advice to others.

"Every man should keep himself physically fit. You can't do efficient work on half power. Play as you go along.

"My favorite exercise is horse-back riding. I get quicker results from that than at golf. My vacation is a six weeks' outing in New Mexico—camping in the wilds—roughing it. Of course that is not possible for the average employe, but the necessity of a vacation for all grades of employes is today an acknowledged rule of business.

"The establishment of the pension system in our company marks the culmination of an idea nurtured by the late Edward Morris, that working men who remained faithful to their trust should be entitled to freedom from worry in so far as their material welfare would be concerned after a time they had reached the age where they should be able to enjoy life.

"It is an expression of advancement among the business executives of the country who are coming to realize more and more that something must be done to make their employes feel that they are an integral part of their organization. This has a tendency to increase the efficiency of both the employe and of the organization as a whole. It is one of the signs of the times that the employer is coming to realize that he owes more to his employes than finds expression only in the weekly pay roll."

And then the boy in Mr. Wilson just "bust out" and brightened up the room:

"Say, I've got a dandy farm," he exclaimed. "Out north of Lake Forest. Three hundred acres. Going to raise everything out there that grows in Illinois and a lot of stuff that doesn't."

Discussion of the "farm" led to horses, and horses to all the fun Mr. Wilson gets out of them.

"I bought the first horse I ever owned about a year after I came here. I must have driven a bargain because the fellow tried to replevin him. When I heard the former owner was coming I switched horses and was able to keep my purchase. That was some horse."

And then the call of Packingtown took him back to the desk.

KEEP YOUR TRADE PAPER ON FILE.

Is there something you want to know badly, that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

ANOTHER PACKINGHOUSE PIONEER PASSES ON

John Cudahy's Death Removes One More Striking Trade Figure

John Cudahy of Chicago, meat packer and provision market king, died at his home in Chicago last Friday night after an illness covering a period of several years. Since an operation for appendicitis about four years ago he had never been entirely well. Only a few weeks ago he returned from an unsuccessful search for health in California.

His brother and partner in the Cudahy Brothers Packing Company, Patrick Cudahy, the well-known provision market expert, was at his bedside with other members of the family when he died. Another brother, Edward A. Cudahy, recently retired as president of the larger Cudahy concern, the Cudahy Packing Company. Michael Cudahy, the fourth brother, was the head of the latter company until his death a few years ago.

This latest of American packinghouse pioneers to pass away had a unique career. Rising to wealth in the meat industry he lost it all in the panic of 1893 on the Chicago Board of Trade, but went back into the game with the determination to pay up every dollar, and at the end of five years had not only done this, but was a millionaire in addition.

John Cudahy was born in Callan, County Kilkenny, Ireland, November 2, 1843, the son of Patrick and Elizabeth Shaw Cudahy. At the age of six years he was brought to this country by his parents, who settled in Milwaukee, and he attended the public schools there until he was fourteen years of age.

At that time he entered the packinghouse of Edward Roddis & Company, where he gained practical experience in the industry. When he was seventeen years of age he entered the employ of John Plankinton, whose firm later became Plankinton & Armour, and he remained with them for five years.

Mr. Cudahy then abandoned the packing business, and for three years was engaged in a horticultural business. Afterward he was in the employ of various packinghouses in Milwaukee until 1875, when he went to Chicago and became a partner in the firm of Chapin & Company. Two years afterwards the firm became Chapin & Cudahy, and later the Cudahy Packing Company.

He was so successful that within five years he was able to practically retire from the packing industry, and he became an operator on the Board of Trade. The business continued to grow by leaps and bounds until the day of the panic, July 31, 1893.

A Failure and a Recovery.

On that day he went \$1,500,000 under the surface in a red fire failure that cost him \$6,000,000 and seemed likely to close his career for good and all. Five other big dealers collapsed in the crash. When Cudahy's affairs were looked into it was found his unpaid obligations aggregated \$1,524,000. No one thought he could ever pay, but he said if he were given five years' time he would.

Cudahy went on the Board of Trade and in the next five years he worked as he never worked before. When the end of that period came and the last promissory note fell due he had paid every penny and was richer than ever. Cudahy's recovery never has had a parallel in the wheat or provision trade.

The late Philip D. Armour, his rival at one time in trade, said: "I'd trust the Cudahys

as I'd trust my wife or son. They are strong men, clean, straightforward, trusty." The promise of "Jack" Cudahy, as he was known in the business world, was as good security in the financial world as a government bond.

During the later years of his life Mr. Cudahy spent much time in the milder climate of California. About seven years ago he received injuries in a fall. Four years ago he was operated on for appendicitis and had been in ill health ever since. Complications set in and his last illness was the third serious one in the last few years.

Mr. Cudahy was twice married. His first wife was Mary Nolan of Bridgeport, Conn. Four children were born to them. In 1882 he married Margaret F. O'Neill, a daughter of John O'Neill, one of the early settlers of Chicago. Of the three children born of this marriage John R. Cudahy of Alabama, and Gerald C. Cudahy of Los Angeles, Calif., are alive.

WAR AND THE MEAT SITUATION.

Packers and provision men believe that the depressing effect of the European war upon meat prices has begun to disappear and that a substantially higher range of prices is near. That does not mean that all meat prices will rise, but that the general tendency will be upward and toward a more normal adjustment, says a writer in the New York Times Annalist.

Prime beef and pork are relatively low, while mutton is relatively high. It is not natural that dressed mutton should be quoted in the New York market at 12 to 15 cents, as compared with 10 to 12 cents for dressed beef, which usually is considerably higher than mutton. The stronger tone of hog products is proved by the fact that the May deliveries are quoted on the Chicago Board of Trade at practically a full carrying discount under the July and September deliveries, more than a full carrying charge in the case of pork.

When the war began, Europe liquidated livestock; the armies wasted a great deal; imports were difficult. Business depression in the United States curtailed domestic consumption. Pork prices were most affected, particularly lard, of which Germany normally consumes 25 to 30 per cent. of the American production. Furthermore, pork is "the meat of the masses." Beef was affected more than mutton, except canned beef, which has been in great military demand right along. Continental Europe consumes relatively less mutton than North America and depends mainly upon the Australian frozen mutton for its outside supply.

Exhaustion of European supplies of cattle and hogs is reflected in the increasing demand recently for our fresh beef and pork products. Chicago packers have been selling enormous quantities of "fat backs" to England and France. Other countries would be big buyers if it were not for the marine blockades. England of late has been taking also some of our hams and side meats. England has held up more than \$7,000,000 worth of our cargoes, but we expect early release or full compensation.

The discrepancy between prices for prime and thin cattle has been due not merely to

Europe's demand for canned beef, but also to American cattle growers' delay in marketing last winter. They held back and fed their cattle longer than usual for higher prices. Then came the foot-and-mouth epidemic and quarantines. Consequently the market has been glutted with cattle the past month or two. The shortage of sheep and lambs can be traced to free wool agitation.

F. Edson White, of Armour & Company, gives the following explanation of the peculiar adjustment of meat prices:

"The supply of sheep and lambs for market is lighter than in several years. Eastern slaughterers are buying lambs as far West as Omaha and shipping them alive to Eastern markets. There is practically no supply between the Missouri River and the Seaboard ready for market. And then we are just between seasons, finishing up the winter supply and awaiting the spring run. Southern lambs soon will be in the market. There is plenty of dressed beef, of which the supply is normal. Pork has been cheap except the past week, when the run was light. The winter run of hogs was very heavy, but it is about over. The summer shipments will begin in July."

Another authority says: "Sheep practically went out of business when the Democratic administration came into power. In fact, the liquidation began long before on the free-wool scare, which was overdone like the free-beef scare. Argentine beef imports did not reduce beef prices here except very temporarily, but the Argentine beef prices advanced. Mutton will continue high, but beef will sell at least as high next summer on account of European absorption."

John Roberts, of Roberts & Oake, leading pork packers, says:

"Hogs have advanced 1 to 2 cents the past fortnight on account of light receipts. I expect to see meats and provisions generally rise the next few months. Prime shipping hogs sold here early this week at \$7.85, a high record for this year, while Western lambs sold at \$10.85, a high record for the trade. Swift & Company, largest mutton killers in the world, have been boosting consumption of mutton for years, ever since the period of heavy liquidation began, but the ratio of consumption has not changed at all, in my opinion. Apart from European conditions you will find the key to price discrepancies in the breeding and feeding end of our livestock industry.

"One important cause of the relative cheapness of pork has been the low price of cotton, but the South is coming back rapidly. It is the big consumer of ribs and dry salt meats.

"The Allies will want more and more American pork. England usually gets its supply from the Continent. The Danish 'kill' is not 50 per cent. of what it was a year ago. High-priced feed has been an important factor abroad as well as here.

"When the war began Germany drew heavily upon Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and other countries, besides sweeping Belgium and northern France bare. Consequently we were 'hung up' with a lot of provisions just when the home market was poor. But it is all changing. Lard is selling in Germany at 33½ cents, as compared with little more than 10 cents here."

Do you keep an eye on page 48 for the business opportunities to be found there.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

HARD SOAP AND GLYCERINE.

A Western subscriber writes as follows:
Editor The National Provisioner:

I have been trying to get a simple process for making pure laundry chip soap out of tallow and caustic soda. I find it a hard matter to make a hard soap retaining the glycerine; that is, putting the ingredients in proportions and boiling down to a finished product without putting on the changes. I cannot find the desired information in any of the soap books published. Can you give me a recipe or information on the subject?

The effect of caustic soda on grease is to release the glycerine. As far as we know no one has ever yet succeeded in making the amalgamation you desire. If we can further advise you upon continued investigation we shall be pleased to do so.

CHILE CON CARNE.

The following is from a sausagemaker in Texas:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me a recipe for chile con carne?

The following is a packinghouse formula for chile con carne: 50 per cent. beef cheekmeat, fresh; 30 per cent. hog cheekmeat, fresh; 20 per cent. beef suet, fresh. Season with 6 ounces of garlic, 3 ounces of camaria seed, 3 ounces of orange, 8 ounces of Chilean Colorado and 2 pounds of fine salt. Grind fine for Northern trade and coarse for Southern trade. Grind, mix, season and thoroughly amalgamate the whole, then spread six or eight inches thick for twelve hours in a temperature of 35 degs. to 38 degs. Fahr. Stuff in beef middles, hog bungs or frizzles and cook same as bologna.

What is called "Old Indian" chile con

carne is made as follows: Remove the seeds from two red peppers, place the skin in a pint of water and allow to simmer until soft enough so that they can be worked to a paste with the fingers. Work the skins and liquor smooth, add one-half teaspoonful of salt and a finely-chopped onion. Thicken the sauce slightly with moistened corn starch. Now stir in three cups of chopped seasoned veal, chicken or beef, cooked. It is served on lettuce with a border of cooked frioles (beans). This is the way "Old Indian" cooks prepare chile con carne on the coffee plantations of Central America.

A RECIPE FOR BOCKWURST.

A provision manufacturer asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give me a good recipe for making sausage to sell to the trade in bock beer season.

The sausage which is usually called for in this connection is bockwurst. It is generally regarded as being dedicated to bock beer, and is made as follows: Lean meat from the shoulders, necks, shanks, etc., of young cattle or heavy calves is used, together with pork fat, which must be firm. The shoulder meat may be from the chucks of more mature cattle.

The proportions used should be about as follows: 45 pounds of young cattle or mature calf meat, 35 pounds chuck meat from matured cattle (freed of all tough matter such as sinews, blood, veins, etc.), and 20 pounds of hog backfat, firm and good. The whole should be well mixed and ground or chopped fine and from 3 to 5 per cent. of sausage flour added. About 2 pounds of salt will be necessary, 7 ounces white pepper, 2 ounces of cloves and 2 ounces coriander seed for seasoning.

The wurst should be stuffed in English sheep casings and requires no smoking or boiling, unless the manufacturer so desires or the trade demands it. It requires but a few minutes' boiling to prepare for the table. In some instances red pepper and garlic are used in seasoning, also a dash of lemon extract.

SALTING AND HANDLING HIDES.

A packer in the Northwest sends in this inquiry:

Editor of The National Provisioner:

What is meant by "hides out of first salt," and why are they specified as such? Also, what preference have they over other hides, and why? Do hides gain in weight if re-salted? Is there any advantage in salting hides in a pit with brine covering them? Your opinion will be appreciated on each of these points.

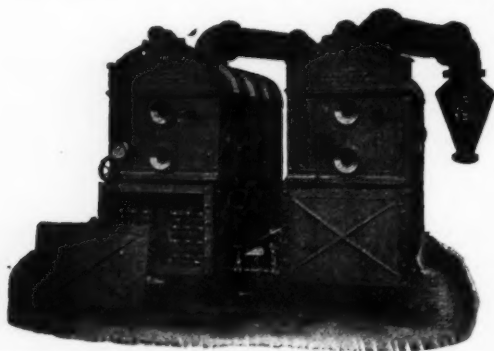
"Hides out of first salt" means exactly what it says; in other words, the hides have not been re-salted. The generally accepted procedure in handling hides is as follows: As soon as the hides are dropped off the cattle on the killing floor, keeping them as free of water and blood as possible, they are taken to the hide cellar to be inspected and graded. Then they are placed in their respective "packs" and salted liberally, using 30 to 35 pounds of good, clean hide salt per hide, usually a No. 2 grade of rock salt; crush the large lumps. Some packers advocate the use of 5 per cent. borax and 10 per cent. fine salt with the regular hide salt, which should be free of dirt.

Hides should be kept in a clean, dry cellar, avoiding outside air circulation, and at a temperature of about 55 degs. Fahr., and when so carried may be shipped in 15 to 30 days. Usually, however, the buyer claims the right to 30 days in cure after the pack is closed, the hides being dryer then than at 15 days. Hides will shrink in the pack around 12 to 15 per cent. We are speaking of packer hides, which bring the best prices.

There is nothing to be gained by resalting or covering with brine. Hide buyers know their business thoroughly. Keep your hides clean, free of scores and salt and store as above stated, and you will obtain the best results. Hides should be cooled off thoroughly before placing in the pack.

PRACTICAL TRADE INFORMATION.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?



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49-1

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and Chicago

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USE MORE OLEOMARGARINE

Federal reports of production of oleomargarine in this country, as shown by internal revenue stamp sales, indicate the gradual but steady increase in the general consumption of this wholesome food product and competitor of butter. Some months back, with a weak butter market, there was a lull in the growth of this oleomargarine demand. But the later production figures indicate the steady upward trend, as does a resumption of the attacks on oleomargarine by the butter lobbyists and press agents. The latter is a sure sign.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district alone in March was larger than for several months, and nearly two million pounds greater than for the same month last year. The figures published by The National Provisioner indicate the steady growth in demand. For six months past the production at Chicago alone has kept way above the 9 million pound mark, and nearly twice the volume of nine or ten months ago.

Evidences multiply that oleomargarine has

come to stay as a general table necessity in this country, one that travels on its own merits, and more and more is coming to be proof against the attacks of its enemies.

BUTCHERS' SUNDAY CLOSING

Retail butchers everywhere, in cities like New York and in smaller places as well, are conducting a determined campaign against Sunday meat selling. In New York City the trouble is largely with kosher shops which cater to a trade which does not recognize Sunday as a day for suspending business. But retailers' organizations are determined that the Sunday closing law shall be enforced, and they have recently taken up the matter with the police authorities, giving evidence of violations and demanding suppression of the Sunday sales.

In Toledo, O., the retail butchers' association is making a determined campaign along similar lines. Last year scores of arrests were made at the instance of the master butchers' organization, but the violators were stubborn, and even after paying fines some of them reopened on Sunday. The association has now determined on a thorough campaign which shall close every butcher shop and grocery store in Toledo, and will push it through.

There is little excuse for Sunday meat selling, even in poorer communities. The butcher wants his day of rest as well as other workers. If one shop is open on Sunday its competitors are discriminated against. Many butchers who do not want to keep open feel obliged to do so to hold their trade. Few retailers really want Sunday opening, and butchers' organizations are doing the trade a service, as well as the community in general, when they obtain strict enforcement of the law, or strict observance of Sunday closing where there may be no law on the subject.

ANOTHER DAIRY MENACE

A feature of the present outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease to which the Federal authorities attach much importance is the unprecedentedly large number of hogs which have been affected. Both actually and in proportion to the total number of animals stricken, this has been much larger than in any of the previous outbreaks in this country.

The chief reason, the authorities say, is the spread of the infection through uncooked skimmed milk and other creamery by-products returned to the farms to be fed hogs. Infected garbage, it is thought, is also to be held responsible for a portion of the loss.

In the epidemic of 1902 in which 4,461 animals were lost, only 360 of the total were hogs. The loss in cattle amounted to nearly 87 per cent. of the total, that in hogs to only 8 per cent., and in other animals to only 5 per cent. In the present epidemic, however,

the loss in hogs has been almost equal to that of cattle, each being within a fraction of 47 per cent.

Of 146,138 animals lost since the outbreak of the disease last fall, 68,776 were cattle, 68,275 hogs, and 9,087 sheep and goats. The epidemic of 1908 stands in this respect, as well as in time, midway between those of 1902 and 1914. In 1908, 56 per cent. of the loss was in cattle, 37 per cent. in hogs, and approximately 7 per cent. in other animals.

In the opinion of specialists these figures demonstrate the necessity for more rigid regulations in regard to the feeding of skimmed milk, similar dairy products and garbage. Since 1902 creameries have become much more common, and the danger to the country of their returning unpasteurized milk to the farms has become correspondingly greater.

In Michigan, it has been definitely established that in the early days of the outbreak the infection was spread through skimmed milk fed to hogs, and there is every reason to believe that the same thing occurred in a number of other localities. It is easy to pasteurize the skimmed milk and the extra expense is not sufficient to warrant the neglect of this precaution. Pasteurization has been shown to be a complete safeguard against the spread of foot-and-mouth disease through milk, either to human beings or to animals.

The question of infected garbage is more difficult to handle, for by no means all of the meat in this country is subject to Federal inspection. In many sections meat animals are slaughtered locally. Cooking will destroy the foot-and-mouth germ so that the meat can be eaten without bad results, but the trimmings—the skin, the fat, and particularly the marrow—which are thrown away or fed to hogs, may be at the same time highly infectious.

In Philadelphia the disease has recently appeared in several herds of garbage-fed hogs, and although it is not absolutely certain that the contagion was conveyed through this means, it seems quite possible that it was. The sterilization of garbage intended for hogs is, therefore, like the pasteurization of skimmed milk and similar products, a very desirable precaution. In fact, the Federal authorities do not hesitate to say that experience in this outbreak demonstrates the need of State legislation on this subject.

Dairy products have already been acknowledged by the government and scientific authorities to be the most prolific spreaders of tuberculosis and similar human disease germs. This foot-and-mouth disease evidence simply adds another count to the indictment. The government urges the farmer to boil his skim milk upon its return from the creamery. But will he?

TRADE GLEANINGS

A packing plant will be built at Belhaven, N. C., by J. A. Wilkinson.

Fire destroyed the slaughterhouse at Portsmouth, Va., owned by Stark & Friedman.

It is reported that Armour & Company will build a branch packinghouse at Birmingham, Ala.

The Linderberger Packing Company, Seattle, Wash., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$600,000.

A branch house, to cost \$15,000, will be erected at Deadwood, S. D., by the Cudahy Packing Company.

The Paul O. Reyman Packing Company, Wheeling, W. Va., will remodel brewery building for cannery.

The Butler-Kyser Oil & Fertilizer Company, at Albertville, Ala., has changed its name to the Butler Cotton Oil Company.

The Hammond Livestock Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 under the laws of the State of Delaware.

The Southland Oil Company, Temple, Tex., will make extensive alterations and improvements in their plant; building new linter rooms, etc.

The Cotton Seed Oil Company of Augusta, Ga., will erect a complete six-press oil mill at Augusta, Ga. Richard F. Hoyt, of Boston, Mass., is president.

The entire plant of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Athens, Ga., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated to be from \$100,000 to \$125,000. Origin unknown.

The Southern Farms & Live Stock Company has been incorporated under the laws of the state of Maine with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, to deal in live stock, etc.

The Louisville Rendering Company, Louisville, Ky., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by M. Conrad, T. M. Kremer and Fred E. Hoerter.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the mill and contents, consisting of machinery, 200 tons of cottonseed hulls and 3,000 sacks of

meal, of the Kaufman Cotton Oil Company, Kaufman, Tex.

At the annual meeting of the Corpus Christi Cotton Oil Mill Company, Corpus Christi, Texas, the following officers were elected: J. C. Baldwin, president; H. D. McDonald, W. E. Pope and P. E. Margan, vice-president; P. Daughterville, secretary and treasurer; all of Corpus Christi.

Plans for the erection of the new packing plant of the Farmers' Terminal Packing Company, St. Paul, Minn., have been completed. The new plant will be located at Newport, Minn., and work will be commenced on it next fall. The capacity of the plant will be approximately 5,000 hogs, 2,500 cattle, 3,000 calves and 2,000 sheep a day. The organizers and officers are I. M. J. Chryst, of Hudson, Wis., as president; F. A. S. Price, La Crosse, Wis., vice-president; K. Todd, St. Paul, Minn., secretary and treasurer; H. H. Williams, Cumberland, Wis., and C. E. Golder, of Milwaukee, Wis., are directors.

MEAT RESOURCES OF NEW ZEALAND.

The total area of the Dominion of New Zealand is 103,658 square miles. The leading cities are Auckland, with a population of 120,000; Wellington, the capital, with 75,000; Christchurch, 86,000, and Dunedin, 70,000.

The leading industries are cattle and sheep raising and the production of frozen beef and mutton and the manufacture of butter and cheese, writes Consul General J. I. Brittain from Auckland. Owing to the mildness of the climate and sufficient rainfall, New Zealand is better adapted to cattle and sheep raising than Australia, as long droughts are unknown there.

Many confound New Zealand with Australia, not realizing that each has its separate government. It is a self-governing dominion under the British Empire. Few countries have more natural advantages or present greater opportunities. It has magnificent deepwater harbors and an abundant supply of coal and other mineral wealth, aside from forests of timber. Although the actual settlements date back less than 75 years, the European population exceeds 1,000,000, and the per capita of private wealth is equal to that of any country, being \$1,230, or a total of \$1,344,372,383.

Since the closing months of 1914 there has been an extraordinary demand in the United Kingdom for frozen meats to supply the troops. In 1914 the total meats exported were 2,790,722 carcasses of frozen mutton and 11,822 pieces of mutton, all weighing 157,849,417 pounds, and 3,748,148 carcasses of lamb weighing 127,451,788 pounds. In 1913 these exports were 2,266,282 carcasses of mutton weighing 127,875,693 pounds and 3,507,267 carcasses of lamb weighing 120,339,705 pounds. In 1914 the exports of frozen beef were 72,916,637 pounds and in 1913, 31,035,707 pounds. The frozen meat exports show an increase of 32 per cent. in value and 25 per cent. in weight over 1913.

The exports of frozen meats to the United States in 1913 were valued at \$18,528, and in 1914 at \$871,530, showing an increase of \$853,002. Since the inauguration of refrigerated steamers the export of meat has developed wonderfully in New Zealand, as will be seen by the following table of some of the principal exports of the country for 1913 and 1914:

	1913.	1914.
Wool	\$39,160,033	\$45,286,034
Frozen meat:		
Lamb	11,335,328	12,414,953
Mutton	8,077,923	10,443,217
Beef	1,688,281	5,003,511
Preserved meat	492,794	540,515
Butter	10,019,624	11,365,479
Cheese	8,603,643	12,461,647
Skins	4,556,887	4,643,915
Tallow	3,222,608	3,374,531
Hides	1,272,076	1,742,883
Livestock	389,869	592,779
Sausage skins	453,200	677,737

The leading exports showing substantial increases were wool, \$6,126,001; frozen meat, \$6,760,149, and cheese, \$3,858,004.

ARMOUR MAN FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

H. F. Benell, traffic manager for Armour & Company at their Fort Worth, Tex., plant, has been appointed traffic manager of the Armour plant in South America. Mr. Benell has been connected with the Armour interests for ten years, during which time he has served in the traffic department of every plant they operate.

He entered the service at the East St. Louis plant as traffic manager, and prior to going to Fort Worth nearly a year ago he was for four years assistant general traffic manager at Chicago. In Buenos Aires Mr. Benell will again be associated with H. E. Finney, general manager of the Armour interests in South America, formerly at Fort Worth.

I. Frank McConnell, who succeeds Mr. Benell in the Fort Worth plant, has been with Armour & Company at that point for three years, and for the past year has been assistant traffic manager.

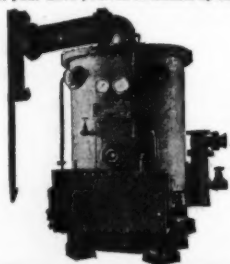
HOG RECEIPTS PASS MILLION MARK.

Hog receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for the current year have already passed the million mark. This is the first time in the history of the St. Louis market that receipts for the year ever reached the million mark before May. The earliest date in previous years that this figure was attained was in the year 1912, when a million head had been received by May 3. The present year the receipts at this market reached one million head by April 22. In 1914 the million mark was reached May 5.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Steady—Trading Quiet—Hog Movement Moderate—Exports Maintained—Government Report Favorable—Losses Less.

The movement of provision values during the past week has again been limited and trading has been quiet. The interest in the market has been largely against spot transactions, and there has not been a very great deal of speculative interest in the market. Fluctuations continue narrow, with trading of a rather limited volume. The action of values rather points to steadiness, but there is not enough demand at the present to apparently offset the steady movement of hogs to market. This results in rather quick recessions and values improved, but there is not, on the other hand, any particular pressure to sell.

The packing of hogs during the past week showed a slight falling off compared with the preceding week, but the total is in excess of last year. The packing for the week was reported 414,000 against 433,000 the preceding week, and 356,000 last year. Since March 1 the total has been 4,292,000 against 3,464,000 a year ago. This increase of 1,000,000 hogs in the total packing for less than two months shows the freedom with which the country has been willing to sell hogs and shows the large supply in the country.

The government report of the number of animals lost from disease this past year has just been given out, but owing to a change in the question sent out by the government the returns were not issued in a usual comparative form. The question as to losses was changed from the per thousand to the number per hundred, and as a result of this change many of the agents report losses ten times larger than they should have been. After carefully analyzing the figures, however, a special statement was issued, showing the losses as follows:

	Average rate per 1,000.	Number lost.	Value.
From disease—			
Horses	19.2	493,000	\$52,000,000
Cattle	19.5	1,137,000	47,000,000
Sheep	29.4	1,057,000	5,000,000
Swine	77.5	5,308,000	49,000,000
Total .....	...	...	\$153,000,000
From exposure—			
Cattle	16.3	651,000	\$39,000,000
Sheep	31.8	1,144,000	5,000,000
Total .....	...	...	\$44,000,000

Consolidating the losses from disease and exposure and comparing with preceding years, the figures are as follows:

	1914.	1913.	10-yr. average.
Swine	77.5	118.9	60.1
Sheep	61.2	42.7	58.
Cattle	35.8	30.7	37.

The losses in total are given as follows:

	1914.	1913.
Swine	5,008,000	7,065,000
Sheep	2,201,600	2,124,000
Cattle	2,088,000	1,737,000

The losses of swine two years ago were 6,738,000. The figures as given reflect the condition of healthfulness, which this year is given at 93.5 against 91.6 last year, and was foreshadowed by the government report of the increased number of swine in the country January 1.

There continues to be a good deal of complaint as to the unsatisfactory results from stock raising this year. But for the fact that there has been a very large amount of rough-feed stuffs available this year, the losses sustained by feeders would have been much more serious without question than they have been. With all kinds of grain prices high, the feeders have been put in a very difficult position. The average weights, however, have been very well maintained, and for the past week the average of hogs was 233 lbs. at Chicago against 231 the preceding week, 235 last year and 244 two years ago. The average prices for the last week of all livestock at Chicago compared with previous years, follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	\$7.55	\$7.95	\$7.50	\$9.65
Previous week	7.30	7.75	7.75	9.70
Cor. week, 1914	8.30	8.45	5.95	7.40
Cor. week, 1913	8.55	8.45	6.45	8.15
Cor. week, 1912	7.80	7.50	6.15	8.45
Cor. week, 1911	6.10	5.80	3.95	5.20
Cor. week, 1910	9.50	7.60	7.65	9.25
Cor. week, 1909	7.25	6.10	5.40	7.55
Cor. week, 1908	5.65	6.50	5.75	7.25
Cor. week, 1907	6.60	5.55	5.90	8.15

The statement of product stocks which will be available at the end of the week is looked forward to with very great interest, and it will give a very strong indication of the effect on the situation of the prevailing prices as being such as will take care of the movement of hogs to market. During the past few weeks there has been a decreasing tendency in the movement of hogs to market, although the total is still in excess of last year. The export movement of product has been fairly good, and with the prices so much below last year, there is some hope that values are at a point which will make for a distribution in excess of the production.

LARD.—The market has been very quiet all the week. Prices were a little firmer in tone, but the trade is moderate and demand has been in limited volume. City steam, 9% @ 9 1/2 c. nom.; Middle West, \$9.95 @ 10.05 nom.; Western, \$10.25; Refined Continent, \$10.80 nom.; South American, \$11 nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$12; compound lard, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 c.

PORK.—Prices continue very steady for all qualities on a moderate business. Mess is quoted \$19 @ 19.50 nom.; clear, \$19 @ 22 nom.; family, \$21 @ 23.

BEEF.—Values are steady. The buying by the Belgian Relief has taken supplies out of the market in considerable volume, and the market is very steady. Quoted: Family, \$20 @ 21 nom.; mess, \$18.50 @ 19 nom.; packet, \$19 @ 20 nom.; extra India mess, \$33 @ 34.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to April 15, 1915:

BACON.—Bergen, Norway, 874,480 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 1,596,123 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 5,216 lbs.; Camaguey, Cuba, 12,435 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 190,266 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba,

20,143 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 111,466 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,094 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 81,582 lbs.; Hull, England, 84,418 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,222 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,135,052 lbs.; London, England, 37,390 lbs.; Manchester, England, 227,617 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 5,766 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 251,978 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,150 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 12,956 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,245 lbs.

HAMS.—Barcelona, Spain, 5,250 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 27,087 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 1,108 lbs.; Camaguey, Cuba, 21,681 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 7,500 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 28,053 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 484,722 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 7,948 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 17,375 lbs.; Hull, England, 249,816 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,315 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 821,835 lbs.; London, England, 63,400 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 2,217 lbs.; Manchester, England, 210,277 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 4,000 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,483 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 784 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 2,732 lbs.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 763 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,544 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 14,000 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 38,871 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 778,820 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 810,528 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 12,750 lbs.; Camaguey, Cuba, 24,849 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 953,283 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 140,557 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,130 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 8,250 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 4,200 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 213,502 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3,399 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 29,416 lbs.; Havre, France, 9,451 lbs.; Hull, England, 161,420 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 24,704 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 52,400 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 323,547 lbs.; London, England, 154,000 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 40,145 lbs.; Manchester, England, 356,866 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 9,000 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 22,050 lbs.; Monte Cristi, San Dom., 12,698 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 90,810 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 880 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 574,403 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 4,366 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 6,922 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 4,000 lbs.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 4,756 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 25,929 lbs.

PORK.—Bergen, Norway, 25 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 75 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 9 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 246 1/2 bbls.; Macoris, S. D., 36 bbls.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 13 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 166 bbls.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 11 bbls.

PORK HEADS.—Macoris, S. D., 11 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 20 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Bordeaux, France, 10 bxs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 21 pkgs.; Havre, France, 250 bxs.; Macoris, S. D., 128 pkgs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 140 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to April 15, 1915:

CURED BEEF.—Cadiz, Spain, 2 bxs.; Ceuta, Spanish Colony, Africa, 5 bxs.; Colon, Panama, 55 1/2 bbls., 5 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 88 tes., 125 bbls.; Halifax, N. S., 5 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 8 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 16 tes., 84 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 85 bbls.; Macoris, S. D., 8 bbls.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 8 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 100 bbls.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 12 bbls.

FRESH MEATS.—Barcelona, Spain, 2,274 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 17,125 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 510 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 985,533 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Bergen, Norway, 1,905 tes.;

BEEF AND PORK-SAUSAGE MATERIAL
BONELESS CUTS—DRIED BEEF—PROVISIONS
PEERLESS PACKING & PROVISION COMPANY
U. S. Yards: Chicago, Ill.

Glasgow, Scotland, 105 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 10 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,938 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 100 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Christiania, Norway, 1,180 tes.; Colon, Panama, 4,992 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,060 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,000 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 6,630 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 2,880 lbs.; Monte Cristi, San Dom., 1,150 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,800 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 65 tes.

TALLOW.—Havana, Cuba, 72,710 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 46,264 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 23,176 lbs.; Manchester, England, 16,970 lbs.; Monte Cristi, San Dom., 34,681 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 5,905 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 22,802 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 306,209 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 520,941 lbs.

TONGUES.—Liverpool, England, 5 tes., 40 bbls.; London, England, 402 pkgs.

CANNED MEATS.—Camaguey, Cuba, 105 cs.; Fernando Po Island, Guiana Gulf, 150 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 1,525 cs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 177 cs.; Havre, France, 111 cs.; Hull, England, 572 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 18 cs.; Liverpool, England, 200 cs.; London, England, 6,774 cs.; Macoris, S. D., 41 cs.; Manchester, England, 642 cs.; Newcastle, England, 150 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 165 cs.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to April 15, 1915:

BUTTER.—Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,870 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,281 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,700 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 28,538 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 821 lbs.; Monte Cristi, San Dom., 3,016 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 7,567 lbs.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 443 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 986 lbs.

EGGS.—Santiago, Cuba, 12 cs.

CHEESE.—Camaguey, Cuba, 543 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 33,982 lbs.; Halifax, N. S., 812 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,279 lbs.; Hull, England, 2,138 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,536 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 54,566 lbs.; London, England, 226,983 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 1,517 lbs.; Monte Cristi, San Dom., 2,907 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 10,446 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 971 lbs.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, April 22, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Coke.	Cottonseed Bbls.	Bacon Butter. Pkgs.	Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tes. and Pkgs.
St. Louis, Liverpool.....		1556	846					
Orduna, Liverpool.....	750		3432	110	135	120	1313	6170
Adriatic, Liverpool.....			3006	75	83		460	3400
Minnehaha, London.....			306				10	13837
Auchandale, London.....	200							
Morocco, Hull.....			639		15	170	450	2327
New York City, Bristol.....			1430		275			9485
Zyldyk, Rotterdam.....	1351	1999						
Parkhaven, Rotterdam.....	27536							
Polynesia, Rotterdam.....	1680	5000						
Roald Jar, Rotterdam.....							3565	500
Ryndam, Rotterdam.....	4081		625				1090	4200
Eemdyk, Rotterdam.....	1974	527	225					
Ambra, Rotterdam.....		2099						
Gorredyk, Rotterdam.....	2089	5974						
Minerva, Christiania.....			375			25	1875	700
Trondhjemfjord, Bergen.....			1020				275	500
Rigi, Copenhagen.....	1200							
United States, Copenhagen.....	50		1250		100		300	1000
Gunborg, Gothenberg.....			500					
Strathcarion, Havre.....	7700	300					100	
St. Chammond, Havre.....			10					
Cacique, Bordeaux.....							1274	2120
Rochambeau, Bordeaux.....			1108					
Hermine, Bordeaux.....			2245					
Pei Ho, Marseilles.....			75			30	555	2350
Sant' Anna, Marseilles.....			734				1108	4924
Ille de la Reunion, Marseilles.....	400						60	250
Nitsa, Piraeus.....	50							
Perugia, Naples.....			950				74	1010
Taormina, Naples.....								1750
Total.....	42339	22630	1526	18776	185	608	345	12509

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 29.—Latest quotation on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 2@2.25c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$2.10 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 23½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. basis 48 per cent.; silex, \$15@20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 1¼c. per lb., in bbls., 2½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 23@25c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 12@15c. per lb.

Prime palm oil, 9@9½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 11c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 10c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 11½c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8½c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 10@10½c. per lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 12½@13½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6½@7½c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; prime city tallow, 6¼c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.50c. per lb.

House grease, 5½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 9@9¼c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5¼c. per lb.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, April 29.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.76½
Cable transfers.....	4.79½
Demand sterling.....	4.79½
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.76½
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.75½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, sight.....	5.33½
Bankers' cables.....	5.32
Bankers' checks.....	5.32½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	82½
Cable transfers.....	82½
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	38¾@38½
Bankers' sight.....	39½
Copenhagen—	
Checks.....	25.70

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 29.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10¾@10¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10½@11c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11¼c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8¼@8½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7½@7¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7½@7½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½@7½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8¼@8½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7½@7½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7½@7½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½@7½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15½@16c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½@15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12@12¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10¾c.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending April 24, 1915, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLs.			
To—	Week ending April 24, 1915.	Week ending April 25, 1914.	From Nov. 1, '14, to April 24, 1915.
United Kingdom..	805	280	6,234
Continent.....	30	55	2,109
So. & Cen. Am....	130	216	4,511
West Indies.....	1,144	1,960	26,472
Br. No. Am. Col..	16	770	11,043
Other countries...		10	15
Total.....	2,119	3,291	50,384
MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	13,097,500	5,160,825	249,716,737
Continent.....	4,936,513	190,875	70,900,626
So. & Cen. Am....	68,600	65,000	1,041,925
West Indies.....	206,907	110,800	2,693,957
Br. No. Am. Col..		2,000	75,275
Other countries...			32,000
Total.....	18,308,920	5,529,500	324,463,520
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	5,695,860	3,347,535	176,636,864
Continent.....	3,488,224	2,216,555	115,494,854
So. & Cen. Am....	483,500	135,222	8,131,956
West Indies.....	433,043	410,040	10,578,485
Br. No. Am. Col..	11,250	5,110	247,368
Other countries...		1,400	408,620
Total.....	13,111,877	6,115,862	311,498,145

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	979	9,856,020	8,695,227
Boston.....	100	901,900	1,141,650
Philadelphia.....		1,116,000	
New Orleans.....	1,040	165,000	675,000
Portland, Me.....		1,914,000	1,881,000
St. John, N. B....		4,326,000	719,000
Total week.....	2,119	18,308,920	13,111,877
Previous week.....	1,378	14,272,250	8,488,840
Two weeks ago.....	1,567	13,519,975	9,648,626
Cor. week last y'r	3,298	5,529,500	6,115,862

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '14, Same time to April 24, '15, last year.			
			Changes.
Pork, lbs.....	10,076,800	12,528,000	Dec. 2,451,200
Meats, lbs.....	324,463,520	170,482,530	Inc. 153,980,990
Lard, lbs.....	311,498,145	222,671,292	Inc. 88,826,853

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces.....	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	160sh.
Pork, barrels.....	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	160sh.
Bacon.....	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	160sh.
Canned meats.....	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	160sh.
Lard, tierces.....	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	160sh.
Tallow.....	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	160sh.
Cottonseed oil.....	70sh.	65sh.	125c.	160sh.
Oil Cake.....	45sh.	45sh.	80c.	75c.
Butter.....	100sh.	90sh.	150c.	150c.

No rates to Hamburg.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There has been a larger business in the local tallow market, and some outside points also report an expansion in the volume of trade, but quotations have not been appreciably altered. Judging from the remarks passed in tallow circles, the tone may be regarded as barely steady. Some of the principal holders of tallow doubtless felt less certain of their position and accepted the bids of consumers during the past several days, so that the more important dealings resulted.

Irregularity continues a feature. The pressure to sell low grades is more noticeable than the tendency to get rid of better descriptions. Much was heard of the approaching hot weather, which should automatically increase the supplies of the cheaper grades, and decrease the supplies of the dearer qualities.

The London auction sale, while minimized as a factor of importance by certain authorities, was not wholly disregarded. Declines of 1 to 1 1/8 were not to be ignored. At the sale there were 640 casks sold of 1,805 offered. Liberal supplies at English points are claimed.

Prime city tallow locally was quoted at 6 1/2c. nominal, and city specials at 7c., loose, with last sales on the basis of these prices.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has been quiet and steady. A little business has passed at 9 1/4c. Foreign demand has slackened.

OLEO OIL.—Prices continue steady, with small trading. Extras are quoted at 12 3/4@14c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

GREASES.—Low-grade greases are dull and hard to move, but better grades are steady in tone. Sales are tight and the demand is limited. Quotations are nominal as follows: Yellow, 5 1/2@6c. nom.; bone, 5 3/4@6c. nom.; house, 5 1/4@6c. nom.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is a little lower. Arrivals have been more liberal, due to some increase in shipments from England, and with quiet demand here values have weakened. Quoted: Cochin, 12 1/2@13c.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 10 1/4@10 3/4c.; shipment, —.

PALM OIL.—The market is quiet and lower,

due to somewhat larger arrivals and to free offerings for shipment. Importations have been difficult, owing to the delay in getting permits, but this situation has improved a little and brought better supplies. Prime red spot, —; to arrive, 9 1/2@10c.; Lagos, spot, 10@10 1/2c.; to arrive, 9 1/2c.; palm kernel, 12c.; shipment, 11 1/4c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is dull and steady. For 20 cold test, 95@96c.; 30 do., 88c.; water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

CORN OIL.—Trading is quiet, but prices are steadily held. Prices quoted at \$6.50 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is quiet, but steady. Supplies are not large, but demand is quiet. Spot is quoted at 6 1/2@6 3/4c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week, and 24,094 quarters two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. There were no receipts of fresh meats of any kind. Arrivals included 100 bbls. of jerked beef, 62 casks stearine, 192 casks casings, 1,334 bags tankage and 246 bags bones.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to April 30, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 84,416 quarters; to the Continent, none; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 66,989 quarters; to the Continent, 58,432 quarters; to the United States, none.

* IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending April 24, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 41,329 pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being 11 cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef, but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 5,064,800 pounds, value averaged 9 1/2 cents per pound.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKETS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 28, 1915.—The market for animal ammoniates has been considerably more active the past week, quite a number of sales, both for prompt and future shipments having been made, but were almost entirely on confidential terms, which were probably somewhat below the nominal asking prices. We would call the market about \$2.40@2.45 per unit for blood, and \$2.25 and 10c. to \$2.30 and 10c. for regular ground tankage, with a possibility that with a bid in hand for a fair-sized lot these prices might be shaded 5c. per unit. The lower grades of tankage have also sold off slightly, and while nominally unchanged as regards asking price, business could probably be done at 5c. or more below the recent quotation.

Producers of tankage have evidently given up any hope of a nearby cessation of hostilities abroad, as they are now willing to sell their output, both prompt and for the summer and early fall deliveries, on about the same basis, and some transactions have been made for several months ahead along these lines. Outside packers' crushed tankage and air-dried tankage is exceedingly slow of sale, and considerably lower prices would have to be accepted in order to induce any demand from the manufacturers. (Complete quotations will be found on page 39.)

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, April 29.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 17@18c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13@13 1/2c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12 1/2c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12 1/2c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12 1/2c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13 1/2c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12 1/2c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12 1/2c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12 1/2c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12 1/2c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12@12 1/2c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13c.; city dressed pigs, 11 1/16c.; city steam lard, 7 1/2@9 1/2c.

Western prices are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15@15 1/2c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14@14 1/2c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13@13 1/2c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12@12 1/2c.; skinned shoulders, 10c.; Boston butts, 11c.; boneless butts, 12c.; neck ribs, 4c.; spareribs, 9c.; lean trimmings, 11 1/2c.; regular trimmings, 8c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 7c.; livers, 3c.; snouts, 5c.; tenderloins, 21@22c.; pig tongues, 10@10 1/2c.

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending April 29, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1914, were as follows:

	Week ending April 29, 1915. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1914. Bbls.
From New York—		
Adelaide, Australia	—	2
Auckland, N. Z.	—	60
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	192
Barbados, W. I.	47	2,625
Belize, British Honduras ..	—	137
Bergen, Norway	—	3,065
Bombay, India	—	37
Bordeaux, France	—	25
Bristol, England	—	130
Buenaventura, Colombia ..	—	33
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	3,872
Caibarien, Cuba	—	11
Callao, Peru	—	143
Cape Haitien, Haiti.	—	8
Cape Town, Africa	153	1,466
Cardenas, Cuba	—	175
Cartagena, Colombia	—	5
Cayenne, French Guiana ..	—	287
Christiania, Norway	—	1,100
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	20
Colon, Panama	72	396
Columbia, British Columbia	—	45
Copenhagen, Denmark	450	12,199
Cristobal, Panama	—	1,318
Demerara, British Guiana ..	—	1,111
Fremantle, Australia	—	184
Genoa, Italy	548	11,467
Gibraltar, Spain	—	500
Glasgow, Scotland	—	710
Havana, Cuba	90	1,134
Havre, France	—	3,400
Hull, England	—	1,594
Kingston, W. I.	56	641
Kobe, Japan	—	11
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	3
Liverpool, England	—	5,278
London, England	—	19,352
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	33
Macoris, S. D.	48	90
Manchester, England	150	8,455
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	136
Marseilles, France	—	4,785
Matanzas, W. I.	—	64
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	99	555
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	7,332
Naples, Italy	—	1,017
Nassau, Bahamas	—	144
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	48
Palermo, Sicily	1,600	1,600
Para, Brazil	8	60
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	479
Piraeus, Greece	—	465
Ponce, P. R.	—	48
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	26
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	43
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	12
Port Limon, C. R.	7	63
Port Natal, Cape Colony ..	—	25
Progreso, Mexico	50	184
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	7
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	1,414
Rotterdam, Holland	29,289	79,575
St. Johns, N. F.	—	1
Salaverry, A. R.	—	187
Sanchez, S. D.	—	76
San Domingo, S. D.	—	210
San Juan, P. R.	10	191
Santiago, Cuba	24	490
Santos, Brazil	—	3,280
Sydney, Australia	—	10
Trinidad, Island of	—	174
Valparaiso, Chile	—	298
Wellington, N. Z.	—	163
Yokohama, Japan	—	40
Ports not stated	—	187,641
Total	32,701	372,157
From New Orleans—		
Bocas del Toro	—	202
Christiania, Norway	—	33,710
Frederickstad, Norway	—	18,600
Frontera, Mexico	10	180
Genoa, Italy	—	200
Göthenberg, Sweden	—	8,010
Havana, Cuba	—	4,139

Havre, France	—	150
Liverpool, England	—	200
Progreso, Mexico	250	1,617
Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,000
Vera Cruz, Mexico	225	1,540
Total	485	70,548
From Galveston—		
Manchester, England	—	100
Santiago, Cuba	—	85
Total	—	185
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,456
Havre, France	—	493
Liverpool, England	—	1,650
Rotterdam, Holland	—	281
Total	—	3,880
From Philadelphia—		
Liverpool, England	—	6,333
Total	—	6,333
From Savannah—		
Aarhus, Denmark	—	566
Glasgow, Scotland	—	264
Liverpool, England	—	8,582
London, England	—	8,990
Manchester, England	1,825	3,296
Total	1,825	21,698
From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,935
Liverpool, England	—	11,553
London, England	—	10,106
Ports not stated	—	1,936
Total	—	25,530
From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,900
Total	—	1,900
From all other ports—		
Canada	—	30,584
Mexico (including overland) ..	—	2
Total	—	30,586
Recapitulation—		
From New York	32,701	372,157
From New Orleans	485	70,548
From Galveston	—	185
From Baltimore	—	3,880
From Philadelphia	—	6,333
From Savannah	1,825	21,698
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	25,530
From Boston	—	12
From San Francisco	—	94
From Mobile	—	1,900
From all other ports	—	30,586
Total	35,011	532,923
Same period. 1913. Bbls.		363,568

COTTON OIL CONVENTIONS.

May 10, 11, Mississippi Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Vicksburg, Miss.
May 17, 18, 19, Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Birmingham, Ala.
May 26, 27, 28, Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Pensacola, Fla.
June 2, 3, 4, Inter State Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Atlanta, Ga.
June 14, 15, 16, Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Tybee Island, Ga.
June 22, 23, 24, North and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Old Point Comfort, Va. Joint convention.
June 23, 24, 25, Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, Galveston, Tex.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., April 29.—Crude cottonseed oil, 42c. bid. Seasonable dullness now prevailing in cottonseed products.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 29.—Crude cottonseed oil, 42c.; no trading. Last sales of meal, \$25, f. o. b. mills. Hulls nominal.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 29.—Cottonseed oil market nominally 43c.; very few transactions. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$26.75@27. Hulls, \$6.75@7, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 29.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 41c. bid, 42c. asked for Texas. Prime meal, 8 per cent., dull at \$27.25; 7½ per cent. meal, \$26.25, short ton, tagged, New Orleans; no export demand. Hulls lower, \$6.75 loose, \$9 sacked, New Orleans.

CRUSHERS' CONVENTION PARTY.

Texas always has a big and enthusiastic representation at conventions of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. This year is to be no exception, as is indicated by the following letter to members issued by the Texas "boosters":

To Members of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and Their Friends:

The coming convention at Birmingham, Ala., on May 17, 18, 19, promises to be the most important gathering ever held in the history of the business.

The season just closed has presented many novel and important phases of development in the business. The rules and customs of trading will have to be changed to meet these new conditions. The whole business is on the verge of extraordinary development and the discussions at the coming convention promise to be fraught with more interest and educational disclosures than any ever held.

Of course, it will largely add to the pleasure of the occasion if the trip can be made on a special train, filled with our own friends, but it will be impossible to make definite arrangements for a train of this nature unless we have reasonable assurance of the number who will go. In order, therefore, that this may be at least approximately determined in advance, we will be glad to have you notify us at once whether you are going and your preference as to route, etc.

The time is short and prompt action is necessary. We urge you to go if you possibly can, not only as a delightful recreation, but as an almost necessary business movement, and we feel entirely sure in promising you both benefit and pleasure in the trip. Please, therefore, write us as promptly as possible.

The exact amount of the round trip rate has not yet been announced, but it will be the same on all lines and will not be any more, and possibly somewhat less, than the usual summer excursion rates, concerning which your local agent will be able to advise you.

You will, of course, understand that if we receive no reply from you, it will be assumed that we are not to have the pleasure of having you with us.

Please let us hear from you promptly, and go if you can, and take your family and friends.

Very truly yours,
THE TRAFFIC BUREAU,
Jo W. Allison, Chairman,
W. C. Lipscomb, Secretary.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Heavy May Deliveries—Market Barely Steady—Crude Oil Holds Surprisingly Well—Consuming Reports Contradictory—Speculative Sentiment Mixed—Cotton Crop Prospects.

The feature of the week in the cotton oil market was the issuance of a batch of notices for 19,100 bbls. of May oil. These deliveries were made on Wednesday and led to some claims that before the May contract had expired the aggregate deliveries would exceed previous estimates of 30,000 bbls. Notices for several thousand barrels were passed later in the week.

Further liquidation of speculative accounts occurred in response to these unexpectedly heavy notices, but it was evident that many outside holders had previously disposed of their oil, or at least switched into the deferred months. Whether their relief is temporary will seemingly depend upon the extent of the consuming demand during the balance of the spring season.

At present there appears to be considerable oil available at local points, and it is only fair to assume that the supplies at the South are somewhat larger than usual. Local warehouses have received quite a little oil for account of the interests who helped take care of

the May tenders and who sold the July option as a hedge. The quantity involved in such operations may reach 10,000 to 15,000 bbls., so that the course of differences in New York contract list should be constantly followed as an index to the volume of consumptive trade.

The divergent reports relative to the business passing are serving to cloud the entire situation. Some refiners assert that their orders from domestic and foreign customers are very satisfactory. These distributors point to the fact that cotton oil at present is about $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb., under the basis of a year ago; that lard is higher than last year, and that most competing or kindred products to cotton oil are at a basis not inimical to the consumption of the latter. Incidentally, in this optimistic group are to be found authorities who first predicted exports of cotton oil this season of about 750,000 bbls., while others were not willing to concede a total of much in excess of 500,000 bbls. That the season's foreign trade will be of satisfying proportions is virtually assured at present.

Nevertheless the claims that the buying of cotton oil for consumers is of a hand-to-mouth policy and does not total to a volume commensurate with the large supplies, must not be ignored. The heavy deliveries of oil on

May contracts plainly indicate that some of the large companies do not anticipate any scarcity. Of course, should it develop that the tenders during the remaining days of this month will be very light, the argument of plentiful oil supplies should be less effective.

Relative firmness of the crude oil markets continues and is deeply significant. On the surface, strength of holders at the South is attested, yet it would not seem as though these people should hold so tenaciously, with the hot weather season at hand and another cotton crop growing. It may be that Southern interests are more confident of a big acreage decrease and a heavy curtailment in the use of fertilizer than others. The general belief is that a material reduction in the cotton area, when assured, or a bad start to the plant, would render it an easy matter to control several hundred thousand bbls. of cotton oil at the end of the season at prices comparatively high.

The latest reports from the South as to the acreage prospects are as inconclusive as those of previous date. That the use of fertilizer will be restricted on an average of from 20 to 50 per cent. is generally conceded. However, the reports that the area has been cut drastically in various sections, even in the

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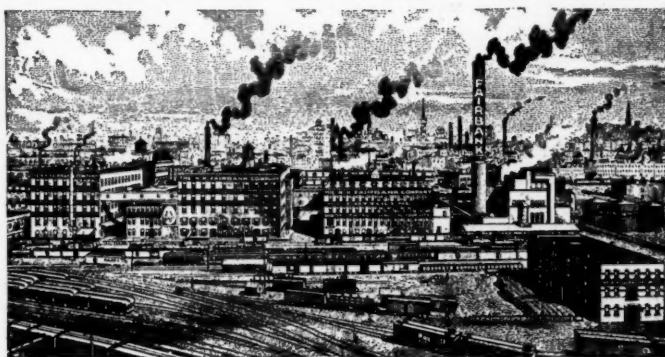
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south central States, with the general average curtailment, said to be 10 to 50 per cent., are regarded skeptically. The official acreage report will not be published until July 1—and with planting in some districts known to have occurred in early June in previous seasons, the conflicting statements as to this year's acreage can be expected to continue for some time.

Closing prices, Saturday, April 24, 1915.—Spot, \$6.63; April, \$6.63@6.80; May, \$6.63@6.64; June, \$6.82@6.83; July, \$6.95@6.97; August, \$7.10@7.11; September, \$7.19@7.20; October, \$7.21@7.25; November, \$6.90@7.10. Futures closed unchanged 4 advance. Sales were: May, 700, \$6.65@6.63; July, 400, \$6.97@6.94; August, 1,000, \$7.10@7.09; September, 3,000, \$7.20@7.18; October, 1,100, \$7.23. Total sales, 6,200 bbls. Good off, \$6.50@6.70; off, \$6.40@6.60; reddish off, \$6.25@6.50; winter, \$7; summer, \$6.75; prime crude, S. E., \$5.60@5.67.

Closing prices, Monday, April 26, 1915.—Spot, \$6.50; April, \$6.61; May, \$6.60@6.62; June, \$6.78@6.80; July, \$6.93@6.94; August, \$7.08@7.09; September, \$7.17@7.19; October, \$7.20@7.21; November, \$6.90@7.02. Futures closed unchanged to 4 decline. Sales were: May, 2,000, \$6.62@6.61; June, 1,300, \$6.84@6.80; July, 2,500, \$6.95@6.93; August, 400, \$7.10@7.09; September, 1,000, \$7.20@7.18; October, 200, \$7.23@7.21. Total sales, 7,400 bbls. Good off, \$6.45@6.72; off, \$6.35@6.62; reddish off, \$6.20@6.52; winter, \$7.80; summer, \$6.75; prime crude, S. E., \$5.60@5.67.

Closing prices, Tuesday, April 27, 1915.—Spot, \$6.50; April, \$6.50; May, \$6.53@6.55; June, \$6.70@6.75; July, \$6.88@6.89; August, \$7.02@7.03; September, \$7.12@7.15; October, \$7.15@7.17; November, \$6.83@7. Futures closed at 5 to 11 decline. Sales were: May, 3,500, \$6.57@6.55; July, 4,400, \$6.92@6.88; August, 1,000, \$7.05@7.03; September, 1,000, \$7.15@7.14. Total sales, 9,900 bbls. Good off, \$6.40; off, \$6.30; reddish off, \$6.20; winter, \$6.65; summer, \$6.65; prime crude, S. E., \$5.60 nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, April 28, 1915.—Spot, \$6.52; May, \$6.52@6.54; June, \$6.73@6.75; July, \$6.88@6.89; August, \$7.04@7.05; September, \$7.15@7.16; October, \$7.19@7.21; November, \$6.85@6.99; December, \$6.85@6.98. Futures closed at 1 decline to 4 advance. Sales were: May, 10,400, \$6.54@6.48; June, 100, \$6.74; July, 5,200, \$6.89@6.87; August, 2,900, \$7.05@7.1; September, 3,600, \$7.18@7.13; October, 400, \$7.21@7.20. Total sales, 22,600 bbls. Good off, \$6.45@6.48; off, \$6.33@6.38; reddish off, \$6.23@6.30; winter, \$7@7.50; summer, \$6.75@7.50; prime crude, S. E., \$5.60 nom.; prime crude, Valley, —; prime crude, Texas, —.

Closing prices, Thursday, April 29, 1915.—Spot, \$6.53@6.65; May, \$6.55@6.57; June, \$6.76@6.78; July, \$6.90@6.91; August, \$7.05@7.07; September, \$7.16@7.18; October, \$7.20@7.23; November, \$7@7.05; December, \$6.99@7.01. Futures closed at 1 to 15 advance. Sales were: May, 4,600, \$6.55@6.51; June, 400, \$6.75@6.71; July, 5,600, \$6.90@6.87; August, 2,300, \$7.05@7.03; September, 4,000, \$7.16@7.13; October, 700, \$7.20@7.19; December, 1,000, \$7@6.95. Total sales, 18,600 bbls. Good off, \$6.40@6.50; off, \$6.30@6.43; reddish off, \$6.15@6.33; winter, \$6.60@7.50; summer, \$6.60@7.50; prime crude, S. E., \$5.60 nom.; prime crude, Valley, —; prime crude, Texas, —.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

MISS. CRUSHERS AT VICKSBURG.

Meridian, Miss., April 19, 1915.
To the Members of the Mississippi Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

I take pleasure in notifying you that the fourth annual convention of our association will be held in Vicksburg on Monday and Tuesday, May 10 and 11, and as important business will be brought before the convention, and addresses on subjects of interest and importance to our industry will be made by well-known speakers, you as well as mill

men who are not yet members of our association are urgently requested to be present, and to bring your wives and daughters with you.

In addition to the business features of the convention, the local committee of arrangements has prepared an attractive social programme, including a steamboat excursion of five or six hours' duration on the mighty Mississippi, with music, dancing, refreshments, etc., for Monday night. Tuesday afternoon an automobile drive round the famous Military National Park, which combines natural scenic beauty and great historical interest to a degree unsurpassed by any place in the United States, and on

tion to take some steps to endorse and support the Mississippi candidate for the office of vice-president of the Inter State Association.

Yours truly,

H. C. FORREST, Secretary.

RESCIND COTTON MEAL WAR TAX.

Shippers of cottonseed meal to Canada have lately been embarrassed by the collection of a war import tax which they had not counted on. The adjustment of this difficulty through the efforts of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association is indicated in the following letter from President C. L. Ives:

New Bern, N. C., April 21, 1915.

To the Members of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

Several weeks ago my attention was called to the fact that the British Government had placed a war tax of 7½ per cent. on cottonseed meal entering Canada. I referred the matter to our Legislative Committee, and am glad to write that they have made an investigation, and that the Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, has written them as follows:

"In reply to your inquiry of March 31, relative to the duty on cottonseed meal imported into Canada, you are informed that according to Canadian Customs Memorandum of March 17, 1915, Canadian Customs Collectors were forced to certify refund claims for import duties paid on such products since the promulgation of the provisional increase of February 12, 1915."

It would seem from this reply, that the import duties which have been collected on cottonseed meal will be returned to the shippers.

Yours truly,

C. L. IVES, President.

TO GET POTASH FOR FERTILIZER.

The government at Washington has been informed by the German government that the export of reasonable quantities of potash salts to the United States will be permitted, provided every particle is consigned to the United States Department of Agriculture, and that government inspectors make certain that it is distributed only to users of fertilizers.

This stipulation seems absolutely necessary to the German government, since potash salts are the essential parts of black powder, the bursting charge in shrapnel, and the fulminating cap in rifle cartridges. Shortly after the war broke out the German authorities felt impelled to stop the shipment of potash salts to the United States because of this fact, and their fear that the salts might fall into the hands of ammunition manufacturers to be made into munitions for the Allies.

The Berlin proposal also suggests, if these terms are agreeable to Washington, that the potash salts be exchanged for cargoes of American cotton. It is said the negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily.

19th Annual Convention

of the

Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association

will be held at

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

May 17, 18 and 19

Get Ready to Go!

Tuesday night a reception and dance at the handsome club house of the Elks.

With the combination of beautiful scenery, historical associations, comfortable hotel accommodations at reasonable prices, and the well-known hospitality of the Vicksburg people, you and your families are assured of a "royal time," and if you miss it I feel sure you will never cease to regret it.

I would further remind you that just a week after our convention the Interstate Association holds its convention in Birmingham, Ala., and if any of you have amendments or changes of the Inter State rules to suggest, it might be well to offer them at our convention and have them endorsed by our association. It might also be well for our associa-

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FEEDING VALUES IN THE SOUTH.

By Dr. A. M. Soule, President Georgia College of Agriculture.

There is an impression in the minds of many people that the South is not well adapted for the maintenance of farm animals by reason of the deficiency of many of our soils in phosphorus and lime. This idea pertains with particular force to the Piedmont region and to the coastal plains area, comprising, as the well-informed observer will recognize, many hundred thousand square miles of territory.

The fact that some millions of animals are maintained in this area does not seem to have impressed the advocates of the foregoing doctrine. When confronted with this proposition they immediately say that our animals are not so large and well developed as those found elsewhere. That there is nothing in this contention, however, has been amply demonstrated by the thousands of animals which have been made to attain satisfactory weights according to age in the Southeastern States. The undersize and supposed weakness of bone referred to are more likely attributable to a failure to supply the food in proper quantity, rather than to the deficiencies in mineral matter mentioned.

It is true, of course, that the bones forming the skeleton or frame-work of the animals have much to do with the size and weight attained, and that they therefore constitute an essential part of the animal body. The per cent. of ash or mineral matter in the entire weight of animals, however, is much lower, relatively speaking, than many people seem to imagine. The mean of all edible animals kept on the farms is about 3.17 per cent. of the fasted live weight, and ranges from 1.65 per cent. in the fat pig to 4.68 per cent. in the half-fat ox. Bones consist largely of calcium phosphate, these constituents ultimately resolving themselves into the more or less familiar elements—calcium and phosphorus.

If there should be a deficiency in the soil, therefore, of these particular elements and animals would appear to suffer as a result therefrom, it would be a simple matter to supply them with a sufficient quantity of these mineral elements by feeding a small amount of the finely ground floats or the raw phosphate bearing rock, which, when treated with sulphuric acid, produces the familiar acid phosphate of commerce, and from which our plants derive a part of the phosphoric acid essential to their well-being. The phosphate-

bearing rock is a tri-calcium phosphate; therefore, it supplies both lime and phosphorus to animals, and if fed at about the rate of one ounce per day, the requirements of the average animal will be supplied.

Floats cost from \$5 to \$7 a ton, hence the cost of feeding the mineral matter, even if we admit that there is an absolute deficiency of the two elements in question in our soils, is easily and cheaply accomplished. A ton of floats contains 32,000 ounces, or enough at the rate suggested to feed about ninety well-developed animals for a whole year. The cost of supplying the mineral matter per individual would thus be between seven and eight cents a year, a trifle surely, and one which should not deter any farmer in the South from engaging in livestock production.

In this connection it is proper to state that there is no danger from overfeeding with tri-calcium phosphate, as more of it would be assimilated by the bones and they would become larger and heavier. Of course, it would be a wasteful practice to feed larger amounts than are essential, and careful and discreet feeders will bear this thought in mind.

Where a real deficiency of mineral matter exists of course it is essential that mineral matter be supplied. The bones would otherwise be weak and insufficient to move the body about expeditiously. In fact, the whole animal economy as to rate of growth and gains would be affected by this deficiency.

Therefore, the importance of supplying ash matter in sufficient quantity can not be emphasized too strongly, and since the remedy is so easy of application, this problem should be successfully solved on every Southern farm, and so, even if the claim made by some that our soils are so deficient in these two elements that animals do not grow and develop as rapidly as would otherwise be the case is true, there is no reason why farmers should not offset this difficulty effectively,

and produce as vigorous and well-developed animals as can be reared in any other section of the country.

Some have advanced the claim that the ordinary roughage and concentrates available in the South were also deficient in ash matter, and on this account not well suited for the rearing and finishing of animals. An investigation of this problem seems worth while in view of the special effort now being put forth to enlarge our animal industry.

An examination of many analyses indicated, for example, that dent corn contains about 1.5 per cent. of ash; gluten meal, 1.5 per cent.; wheat bran, 5.8 per cent.; oats, 3.2 per cent. These are the foods chiefly fed in the North and Northwest. In the South a considerable amount of rice bran and rice meal are available as food. These materials contain respectively 9.7 per cent. and 8.1 per cent. of ash. Sorghum seed contain 2.1 per cent. of ash; cotton seed, 3.5 per cent.; cottonseed meal, 6.6 per cent.; cottonseed hulls, 2.8 per cent., and cottonseed kernels without hulls, 4.7 per cent. of ash.

Therefore, since the South produces oats and corn in ever increasing quantities and cottonseed meal, it is in position to supply a ration to farm livestock containing as high a percentage of ash as that fed in what has erroneously come to be regarded as the principal livestock center of the United States. The claims of some, therefore, that the South cannot furnish a suitable array of concentrates to supply the needs of the different classes of livestock in so far as the percentage of ash is concerned are without foundation. It will be observed, for instance, that cottonseed meal is particularly high in ash matter, and that hulls, the principal by-product of value in animal nutrition also contain nearly 3 per cent. of ash matter.

Considering various forms of roughage for a moment, it appears that corn stover con-

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tains 3.4 per cent. of ash; fodder corn, 2.7 per cent., and sorghum cane forage, 3 per cent. of ash. All of these crops grow as well in the South as elsewhere. Hay made from mixed grasses contains about 5.5 per cent. of ash; timothy, according to all analyses made, about 4.4 per cent.; red top, one of the best grasses adapted for growth on moist bottom lands in the South, 4.9 per cent. of ash, thus offsetting the advantage derived in the North from the growth of timothy. In so far as ash matter is concerned, Bermuda compares favorably with Kentucky blue and other grasses used largely for grazing purposes in other sections.

The Southern farmer may have an array of other forms of roughage equaling in ash content those produced elsewhere. For instance, properly cured oat hay made from cutting the oats when in the milk, contains 5.7 per cent. of ash; Johnson grass, 6.1 per

cent.; crimson clover, 8.6 per cent.; bur clover, 5 per cent.; Japan clover, 8.5 per cent.; wheat and vetch hay, 6.8 per cent.; cowpea hay, 14.2 per cent.; alfalfa produced in the Eastern States, 8.6 per cent.; vetch, 7.9 per cent.; peanut vines without the nuts, 10.8 per cent.; sweet clover, 9.9 per cent., and velvet beans, 5.9 per cent. of ash. All these forage crops consisting largely, as will be observed, of hay made from legumes, run relatively high in ash matter.

When compared with red clover, which contains 6.2 per cent. of ash, it will be seen that the average roughage available in the South compares favorably with that produced anywhere else in so far as the content of ash matter is concerned. Since silage will constitute one of the chief forms of roughage for use on Southern farms, especially during the winter season, it is important to remember that it is made chiefly from corn and

sorghum, and that both crops as produced in the South contain a fair amount of ash matter.

It appears from a review of the situation that the claim that livestock cannot be raised and finished advantageously in the South because of a deficiency of ash matter in our principal foodstuffs is without foundation. Even admitting the correctness of the erroneous assumption which has been given wide circulation at times, it is quite clear that any deficiency in ash matter could be easily and effectively overcome through feeding an adequate amount of tri-calcium phosphate, as set forth above.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

According to the government records' exports of cottonseed oil for the month of March totaled 73,680 bbls., compared to 67,331 bbls. in March, 1914. Exports for the season from September 1 to March 31, according to this authority, would therefore be 506,578 bbls., compared to 351,209 bbls. for a like period a year ago.

Do you keep an eye on page 48 for the business opportunities that may be found there?

Cottonseed Products Associations.

INTER STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, C. L. Ives, New Bern, N. C.
Vice-President, J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Tex.
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Secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas.
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, April 30.—Market steady. Western steam, \$10.50 nom.; Middle West, \$9.90@10; city steam, 9½¢@9¾¢; refined Continent, \$10.80; South American, \$11; Brazil, kegs, \$12; compound, 7½¢@7¾¢.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, April 30.—Copro fabrique, 100½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 80 fr.; edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, April 30.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 170s.; pork, prime mess, 100s.; shoulders, square, 50s. 6d.; New York, 48s. 6d.; picnic, 44s. 6d.; hams, long, 61s.; American cut, 61s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 64s.; long clear, 65s.; short backs, 57s. 6d.; bellies, clear, 59s. Lard, spot prime, 51s. 9d.; American refined contract, 52s. 3d.; 28-lb. boxes, 52s. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 33s.; choice, 38s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 95s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 35s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Prices were firm with quiet trade. Hog receipts are lighter and demand for product is steady.

Stearine.

The market was quiet and steady, at 9¼¢ for oleo.

Tallow.

The market continues quiet but very steady. City was quoted at 6¼¢c. nom., and specials 7c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trading was quiet but the tone of the market was a little firmer, possibly due to the reports of average decrease. The Journal of Commerce reports average reduction 14 per cent. and decrease in use of fertilizers 44 per cent.

Market closed 2 points advance to 5 decline. Sales, 10,300 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.55 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$5.60@5.67. Closing quotations on futures: May, \$6.57@6.59; June, \$6.76@6.79; July, \$6.90@6.92; August, \$7.06@7.08; September, \$7.16@7.17; October, \$7.20@7.23; November, \$6.95@7.10; December, \$6.95@7.01; good off oil, \$6.45@6.52; off oil, \$6.30@6.45; red off oil, \$6.20@6.35; winter oil, \$6.60@7.50; summer white oil, \$6.60@7.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 30.—Hog market strong to 5c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$7.55@7.75; light, \$7.45@7.90; mixed, \$7.40@7.85; heavy, \$7.15@7.75; rough heavy, \$7.15@7.30; Yorkers, \$7.80@7.90; pigs, \$5.25@7.10; cattle steady; heaves, \$6.15@8.75; cows and heifers, \$3.10@8.50; Texas steers, \$5.60@6.75; Western, \$5.60@7.40. Sheep market prospects steady to strong; native, \$7.40@8.40; yearlings, \$8.30@9.60; lambs, \$8.25@10.55; Western, \$8.25@10.75.

Kansas City, April 30.—Hogs strong, \$7.25@7.55.

South Omaha, April 30.—Hogs strong, \$7.25@7.45.

Sioux City, April 30.—Hogs strong, \$7.10@7.35.

Buffalo, April 30.—Hogs steady; on sale, 4,000, at \$8.10@8.30.

Louisville, April 30.—Hogs steady, \$7.50@7.70.

Indianapolis, April 30.—Hogs steady, \$7.75@7.90.

St. Joseph, April 30.—Hogs steady, \$7.35@7.45.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, April 24, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	8,064	26,400	16,529
Swift & Co.	7,500	10,700	19,069
S. & S. Co.	4,102	8,100	8,604
Morris & Co.	5,200	8,800	6,789
Hammond Packing Co.	2,121	6,400	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	953	...	...
Anglo-Am. Provision Co.	933	4,500	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,000 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 6,200 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 1,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 4,700 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,000 hogs; others, 4,300 hogs.			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,135	6,040	3,655
Fowler Packing Co.	498	...	1,855
S. & S. Co.	2,297	5,128	3,370
Swift & Co.	2,686	4,518	6,456
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,472	4,291	2,855
Morris & Co.	2,964	4,196	3,083
Blount	72	850	301
Independent Packing Co.	150	...	282
Swartz & Co.	48	2,363	...
Others	167	488	80
Dold Packing Co., 813 hogs; L. Levy, 102 cattle; I. Meyer, 25 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 90 cattle; New York Butchers, 126 cattle; M. Rice, 2,392 hogs; E. Storm, 14 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 395 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 83 cattle.			

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,426	4,348	2,999
Swift & Co.	3,821	6,930	10,390
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,595	5,036	9,917
Armour & Co.	3,052	10,488	9,509
Swartz & Co.	...	4,006	...
J. W. Murphy	...	7,755	...
Lincoln Packing Co., 123 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 52 cattle; Kohns Packing Co., 440 hogs; South Omaha Packing Co., 23 cattle.			

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,822	3,970	2,011
Swift & Co.	1,759	3,052	2,562
Armour & Co.	2,207	3,197	2,476
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	231	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	929	...	...
East Side Packing Co.	131	336	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	133	...
Krey Packing Co.	6	563	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	20	90	...
J. H. Bels Provision Co.	...	614	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	98	...
Others	658	16,487	1,151

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 24, 1915:

CATTLE.			
Chicago	33,812		
Kansas City	12,208		
Omaha	14,257		
St. Joseph	4,235		
Cudahy	567		
Sioux City	4,815		
South St. Paul	4,472		
New York and Jersey City	7,923		
Fort Worth	4,060		
Philadelphia	3,324		
Pittsburgh	968		
Denver	1,215		
Oklahoma City	1,000		
Cincinnati	2,940		

HOGS.			
Chicago	91,488		
Kansas City	28,784		
Omaha	32,111		
St. Joseph	15,330		
Cudahy	7,469		
Sioux City	16,663		
Ottumwa	8,000		
Cedar Rapids	8,058		
South St. Paul	25,174		
New York and Jersey City	24,701		
Fort Worth	6,733		
Philadelphia	5,611		
Pittsburgh	8,188		
Denver	4,235		
Oklahoma City	5,335		
Cincinnati	12,110		

SHEEP.			
Chicago	52,290		
Kansas City	21,226		
Omaha	31,446		
St. Joseph	15,441		
Cudahy	275		
Sioux City	1,130		
South St. Paul	1,857		
New York and Jersey City	26,600		
Fort Worth	8,268		
Philadelphia	7,472		
Pittsburgh	2,545		
Denver	1,015		
Oklahoma City	864		

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	100	7,000	500
Kansas City	600	1,000	500
Omaha	...	5,600	...
St. Louis	50	3,200	...
St. Joseph	100	1,400	...
Sioux City	300	5,000	...
St. Paul	300	1,200	400
Oklahoma City	100	500	...
Fort Worth	400	600	1,400
Milwaukee	...	100	...
Denver	100	...	...
Louisville	50	319	600
Detroit	...	630	...
Cudahy	...	500	...
Indianapolis	50	2,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	300
Cincinnati	100	2,100	...
Buffalo	200	4,000	1,400
Cleveland	...	1,600	...
New York	372	1,448	743
Toronto, Canada	48	...	...

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	19,000	40,000	9,000
Kansas City	10,000	10,000	8,400
Omaha	7,500	10,000	4,500
St. Louis	1,808	9,270	5,224
St. Joseph	1,800	4,000	4,300
Sioux City	5,000	3,000	...
St. Paul	3,000	9,000	2,700
Oklahoma City	300	900	...
Fort Worth	1,200	1,200	100
Milwaukee	50	932	25
Denver	1,200	1,200	100
Louisville	250	1,385	1,500
Detroit	...	250	...
Cudahy	1,200	...	...
Wichita	...	237	...
Pittsburgh	1,100	6,000	...
Indianapolis	700	3,000	...
Cincinnati	1,500	5,520	400
Buffalo	3,800	16,000	11,500
Cleveland	1,000	4,000	2,400
New York	11,500	11,940	6,641
Toronto, Canada	1,818	673	36

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	12,000	13,000
Kansas City	9,000	11,900	5,700
Omaha	6,000	17,000	8,000
St. Louis	2,835	9,023	1,004
St. Joseph	2,700	5,000	5,000
Sioux City	2,200	6,000	1,000
St. Paul	100	7,000	400
Oklahoma City	400	1,000	...
Fort Worth	2,000	1,600	400
Milwaukee	500	4,000	100
Denver	300	1,700	300
Louisville	...	100	...
Detroit	...	630	...
Indianapolis	1,000	7,000	...
Buffalo	360	1,750	1,200
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	300
Cincinnati	200	7,500	200
Cleveland	100	1,000	1,000
New York	748	1,259	1,905
Toronto, Canada	707	751	24

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	16,000	25,000	11,000
Kansas City	6,200	7,600	6,900
Omaha	6,000	11,000	1,500
St. Louis	2,104	6,496	1,384
St. Joseph	2,000	4,700	3,300
Sioux City	2,500	9,000	...
St. Paul	2,800	7,000	100
Oklahoma City	900	1,000	...
Fort Worth	5,000	2,500	2,500
Milwaukee	100	13,940	...
Denver	2,800	400	50
Louisville	100	523	100
Detroit	...	3,600	...
Cudahy	...	900	...
Wichita	...	1,432	...
Indianapolis	900	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,000	300
Cincinnati	500	3,400	100
Buffalo	100	1,600	800
Cleveland	100	1,000	1,000
New York	1,362	5,531	3,660
Toronto, Canada	1,116	984	71

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,500	17,000	6,000
Kansas City	2,000	6,000	7,000
Omaha	6,000	8,100	1,700
St. Louis	1,500	7,000	1,700
St. Joseph	1,000	5,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,700	6,000	...
St. Paul	...	4,500	...
Milwaukee	...	1,944	...
Louisville	...	500	...
Detroit	...	5,200	...
Cudahy	...	1,500	...
Wichita	...	1,903	...
Indianapolis	...	2,503	...
Cincinnati	500	2,503	700
Buffalo	50	2,000	3,000
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	1,174	1,350	2,529

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	17,000	4,000
Kansas City	...	3,500	4,000
Omaha	1,000	6,000	700
St. Louis	350	6,500	650
St. Joseph	300	2,300	6,500
Sioux City	1,000	5,000	600
Fort Worth	500	1,000	800
South St. Paul	2,400	8,800	300
Oklahoma City	700	2,000	...

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Midwinter hides are well sold up in the packer markets and holders are firm, with prices tending higher. The situation is undeniably stronger. Packers do not appear anxious to sell ahead, and predict high prices for the May slaughter.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Close to 60,000 packer hides were moved in the period under review at very satisfactory prices from sellers' viewpoint. Each succeeding sale seemed to bring more money. The call was largely for the good hides of April and May salting. Thus far no May hides have been reported moved, although rather strong bids have been made for them. Killers seem anxious to clear out the older hides before moving any of the choicer quality. Heavy native steers realized 20c. for a couple of thousand April slaughter. Later 7,000 January and March salting sold at 19½c., and 4,000 April hides went at 20½c. This latter price is freely bid for more and declined, killers demanding 21c. firmly. It is said that bids at 21c. have been made for May take-off. Heavy Texas steers received no attention. This grade of hides is about all sold out and the production is limited at present, this being the off season for heavy slaughter. Heavy hides are quoted at 20c. last paid and nominal for business in further lots. Light hides are quoted at 19½c., and extreme light weights at 19c. for business. Butt branded steers attracted no attention. Sellers are asking 19@19½c. for March-April take-off. Colorado steers were dull. Last sales were at 18½c. for March salting. April take-off is offered at 19c. without attracting any attention. Branded cows remained quiet, due to dearth of supplies. April hides are available in some quarters at 19½c. About 20,000 winter hides sold recently at 19½c. Heavy native cows sold at 19c. for a couple of cars of December, January, February and March kosher kill. Later several killers moved February-March slaughter at 19½c., and April hides at 20½c. Bids at 20½c. were refused for more and 21c. firmly asked. Light native cows sold at 19½c. for a car of March kill and another car of March-April take-off went at 20c. About 5,000 April light native cows sold at 20c. Two of the local city packers moved their March and April production of native steers and cows in all weights at 19½c., estimated at about 6,000 hides. Native bulls were not sold. Sellers are talking 18c. for current and forward kill. Branded bulls continue quiet at 15½c. bid and 16c. asked for light average Southern stock.

Later.—Packer hides steady; 3,000 November-December extreme light native cows, 25 to 40 pounds, sold at 20½c. Tanners do not seem as anxious for hides as heretofore.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Another week of meagre business presents itself. Sellers continue to define the situation as firm in tone, but fail to make trades on which to base substantiating arguments. Most of the firmness is contributed by the rather active and firm market in packer hides. Heavy steers were not sold as a regular selection. This

grade of hides is quoted on a parity with heavy cows, or 17¼@17½c. for business in current receipts. This weight is accumulated so slowly that any stocks of consequence generally run back into better haired goods and some sellers, therefore, ask up to 18½c. Heavy cows were taken at 17¼c. for a couple of cars of current arrivals. Buff weights were not sold as a regular selection. The nominal market is considered about 17@17½c. for business in seasonable goods from the grubby sections with the inside prices nearer the market. Free of grub goods are quoted up to 18½c., at which rate some sold in connection with extreme weights. The situation in the country districts is slow at 17@17½c. delivered Chicago basis as to quality. Recent sales were effected at 17c. delivered, but collectors are said to be refusing that figure now and asking 17½c. delivered. Extremes sold in connection with buffs, in free of grub quality at 18½c. for one car of 25 to 55 lbs. goods running at least 75 per cent. firsts. Grubby extremes are quoted at 17@18c. nominal, with very little demand evident. Branded cows were lifeless. Local stocks are small and 15@15½c. is generally asked owing to the strength in the packer market. Country packer branded hides range up to 18c. asked delivered basis here as to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls remain dull with meagre stocks held at 15@15½c. as to seller. Last sales, made some time ago were at 15c.; country packer bulls are quoted at 15½@16c. nominal. Kipskins were not in demand. Several attempts were made to sell country run of stock at 17½c., but no satisfactory responses were obtained. City skins are quoted at 18½c. nominal, and packer skins are talked up to 20c. in some quarters for midwinters.

Later.—The market is easier with an under current of weakness. Free-of-grub hides which recently sold at 18½c., are now available at 18c., and the best bids are 17½c. Current receipts are quoted on basis of 17c. No sales reported. Tanners are not supporting the market.

CALFSKINS were moderately active. One local collector is charged with selling 10,000 first salted skins at 19c., but he denies it. His asking price is at 19½c. now. Outside city and country skins sold at 18c. for one car. Countries alone are quoted down to 17c. for business; packers were active, one killer selling his January, February and March production of about 15,000 skins at former rate of 19½c., and also including his April kill of 5,000 skins at 20c. Killers are said to be talking up to 25c. for skins in salt, but tanners ridicule such rates. Deacons quoted at 75@80c.; light calf at 95c.@\$1. It is said that rather heavy trading was effected in these skins recently, but considerable secrecy surrounds the details of such transactions if they were effected at all.

Later.—Calfskins are quiet and tending downward. Receipts large.

HORSEHIDES remained dull, as buyers and sellers could not get together on prices. Bids were at \$4 for country run of hides and asking rates ranged up to \$4.25 for business. City hides are quoted at \$4.25@4.75 nominal, as to quality and seller, with the outside rate

generally asked. Seconds are quoted at the usual \$1 reduction with the ponies and glues out at \$1.50@2 and the coltskins at 50@75c.

HOGSKINS continue to meet with a fair demand from week to week, local buyers taking about all lots as fast as offered in small parcels at 50@60c. for the regular country collection with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price.

SHEEP PELTS.—Trading continues meager in wool skins on account of the poor position of the pulled wool market. Pullers are not willing to pay anything near what holders want and in consequence supplies are piling up in sellers' hands. Packer wool skins are quoted at \$1.65@1.75 nominal for business and as high as \$2.30 still asked. Shearings are unchanged at 55@60c. asked; country wool skins are slow at \$1@1.50 average, as to quality of seasonable uniform lots; dry Western pelts quoted at 16@17c. for business; outside generally asked for the best Montana skins.

Kansas City.

Trading subsided considerably this week compared with the previous several weeks, the total only figuring up about 35,000, consisting of about 20,000 native steers, 10,000 heavy native cows, 3,000 light native cows and a car of branded bulls, from which it is seen that native steers and cows continue in the best demand, with branded stock rather neglected. Native steers, about 15,000 January, February, March, were sold at 19½c., and while more are offered at this same figure, packers are inclined to ask 20c.; 2,000 early Aprils were sold at 20c. and later 5,000 running through the month of April brought 20½c., which transaction caused all packers to jump the price of April salting to 21c., and no Aprils can be had at less than this now. While some of the packers are talking 23c. to sell May salting ahead, a jump of 2c. over Aprils, other packers are a little more reasonable and would sell a few Mays at 22c., being satisfied with 1c. advance over Aprils, although they might not be willing to clean up their entire May production at 22c., as they figure the last half May will bring more money, especially if the first half May moves freely at 22c. No trading reported in butt brands, and but very little demand. Packers are offering January, February, March and will no doubt include Aprils at 19c. Trading quiet in Texas steers as most of the packers are pretty well cleaned up and talking firm at 20½c. for heavy, 19½c. for light and 19¼c. for extremes of April salting. To include May salting they want ¼@½c. more. Colorados are showing some accumulation, and February-March are generally held at 19c. Aprils are quite firmly held at 19c. One of the packers cleaned up the balance of their January, February, March heavy native cows at 19½c., about 5,000. Another packer sold 2,500 Aprils at 20½c., with 1,500 April koshers at 19½c. Everything previous to April is now cleaned up, and all the packers are

(Continued on page 37.)

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PACKER HIDES**

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 28.

May 1 is tax figuring time in some of the Northwestern States, which no doubt accounts to some extent for this week's liberal run of cattle, Monday's actual receipts being 20,139 head, followed by 3,184 cattle on Tuesday, and estimated receipts of 16,000 on Wednesday, making a total of approximately 39,300 cattle for the first three days of the week, as compared with 36,900 for the same period a week ago. Under the circumstances a dull and lower market on heavy beefs, which are in abundance, is inevitable, while on the other hand the trade on the medium-weight and low-priced cattle, and particularly on the good to choice yearlings and handy-weights, has held up and bids fair to gradually work to a somewhat higher level. But on heavy cattle it is rather unlikely that we will see any big, permanent rise until the bulk of the crop of long-fed bullocks has been disposed of. Reluctance, however, to accept prices considered far from commensurate with the cost of production may, and probably will, have a tendency to induce some holders of fat cattle to decide to feed on the grass for a few months. This in itself will lessen the supply of heavy beefs, which for some weeks past has been heavier than the requirements of the trade called for. A slightly upward tendency on everything but heavy cattle can be expected during the next thirty to sixty days, bringing, of course, the possibility of enforced liquidation because of hot and dry weather. Unless there is a general rainfall within a short time, climatic conditions will be a factor of considerable importance in determining the volume of receipts.

The liberal run of cattle this week has included but a small percentage of "she" stuff, and as a consequence we are having a steady to strong market on that class of cattle despite the lower tendency in the steer trade; in fact, everything in the "she" stuff line is selling strong with the exception of dairy cows. Good to choice lightweight heifers and yearlings are meeting with an exceptionally broad demand, and will undoubtedly sell strong for some months to come; in fact, we will be very much surprised indeed if we fail to get light receipts of "she" stuff during the next 30 to 60 days.

Corn planting time usually means light receipts of hogs and some rattling markets, and we don't believe this season will be an exception to the general rule, although occasional liberal runs can be expected under any and all conditions. For instance, Chicago received 39,000 hogs last Monday, and the expected temporary setback in the market took place. But since Monday the trade has been active and strong, and with estimated receipts of 28,000 on Wednesday the market ruled active and closed strong with values 10c. higher in the free area and 5@10c. higher in the other division of the yards. On choice light and light butcher grades, such as are eligible to the Eastern order demand, an advance of fully 10c. ewt. took place, and that class sold from \$7.65@7.75, which was a shade stronger than the same class of hogs sold in the other division. But on the other grades of hogs,

(Continued on page 35.)

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 27.

Cattle sold actively at strong to 10c. higher prices from the start today, except heavy steers, which were no better than steady. Some long fed steers sold around \$8, while prime baby beef sold up to \$9 in two cases,

yearling steers in one lot, and native heifers in the other. Panhandle heifers brought \$8.35, and medium weight dressed beef steers sold readily at \$7.50@8. Stockers and feeders sold 10 higher, feeders reaching \$8.40, stock steers as much, bulk of the stockers at \$7.25@8, bulk of feeders \$7.50@8. Receipts were 7,000 today, and action of buyers denoted a healthy demand for beef. The improved feeling in the meat trade gives country buyers encouragement, and demand for young cattle is insistent, despite the high prices prevailing. Butcher grades of cattle are selling higher, as killers want light weight animals, good cows at \$6.15@6.85, bulls \$5.75@6.25. There was a liberal offering of Colorado beet pulp steers yesterday, which sold at \$7.70@7.95, 10@20c. higher on the light steers than a week ago, but steady on the heavy weights. Nothing from that section, or from below the quarantine line is here today. Quarantine steers weighing 1007 pounds, from the kaffir, cottonseed meal and silage feeding section around San Angelo, Texas, brought \$7.35 here yesterday, a strong price. So far this month cattle receipts at Kansas City are 20 per cent. heavier than same days last April, but 10 per cent. less than two years ago.

The proposed advancing market on hogs is encountering difficulties, due to more liberal receipts at some of the markets, and a reduction in the outside demand for hogs. Prices today 5@10c. lower than yesterday, top \$7.45, bulk \$7.30@7.40, receipts 12,000 head. An order for four double decks from Dold at Buffalo was among the outside orders today. Packers have heavy stocks of product, which they are not disposing of as rapidly as they would like, which is the leading argument of the opposition when possibility of further advance in the hog market is suggested.

Receipts of sheep and lambs today 5,500, market slow, with a lower tendency, although buyers asked higher prices, hoping to put the eleven dollar lamb over today. The best fed Westerns were not sold at noon, but some Arizona spring lambs, 67 pounds average, brought \$10.75, first offering of the season from that quarter. Fed stock is getting scarce, top lambs yesterday standing at \$10.85, highest on record here. Fat Texas goats sold at \$5.25@5.50 yesterday, and brusher goats are wanted here at \$4.25@4.75.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 28.

Only 9,000 cattle, including 1,100 Southern, were received during the week ending today, a remarkably light run. Quality of the offerings had been somewhat better than for some time past, and this feature, together with the light receipts, has had the effect of producing an active market with prices ranging unevenly higher. The advance has been particularly marked on light beef, heavy beef steers remaining not much better than steady. In the latter grade the best kinds ranged from \$7.50@8.50. In yearling steers some high figures are being paid. On Tuesday a load averaging around 980 brought \$9.30, and several loads averaging close to this weight brought \$9.25; \$9@9.25 is also the quotation on best grades of mixed steers and heifers, while the bulk of this class is selling from \$8@8.75. Fancy cows are selling from \$7@7.25; good kinds, \$6@7. The demand for cows is unusually active. On the Southern side the market shows unusual strength. A load of 1,125-lb. Texas fed steers topped the market for the season this week on this class of cattle. They brought \$8. Three loads weighing around 1,065 lbs. brought \$7.80 on the

same day, and also on the same day a train of 12 loads of bulls averaging around 1,275 lbs. brought \$6. Quality on all of these sales was exceptionally good. They were entirely free from tick and looked much like Northern corn-fed stock.

The receipts of hogs for the week amounted to 40,100—another light week. The market is extremely active, and with the exception of a slight decline on Monday and Tuesday is about steady with the preceding week. Prices today range only about a nickel lower than a week ago. Mixed and butchers are quoted at \$7.65@7.80; light hogs, \$7.60@7.80; the bulk of all sales, \$7.50@7.75. While the Eastern order buyers were active during the week, they did not get as many as usual, the packers being heavy buyers all week. The quality of the hogs is fair to good.

The receipts of sheep for the week are 10,100, the majority of which were lambs. The market is maintaining its strong tendencies and prices are fully steady with a week ago. Ewes are quoted at \$6.50@8.25; yearlings, \$8.50@9.50; clipped yearlings, \$7@7.75; wool lambs, \$9.50@10.75; clipped lambs, \$8.75@9.10. Spring lambs are coming in considerable quantities, but their quality is only fair; indeed, many of the offerings can hardly be called that. The runs are so light, however, that they find ready sale. In all departments, cattle, hogs and sheep, the clearances for the week have been excellent.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., April 27.

Improvement in the beef cattle situation seems to be slow but sure. Supplies have been rather more liberal than dealers were looking for, 22,000 last week, but the demand is evidently broadening. Both local and shipping buyers still show a very decided preference for the light and handy weight cattle and pay a premium for them, but the heavy cattle are also acting better, and prices are 15@25c. better than a week or ten days ago. Best yearlings sell up to \$8.40, and best heavies up to \$8.25, the bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-lb. steers selling around \$7.60@8, and the warmed-up and short-fed steers going to both packers and feeder buyers at \$7@7.60. Cows and heifers are also in active demand and unevenly stronger all around. The range is \$4@8 for poor to prime stock, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going around \$5.75@6.75. Veal calves are firmly held at \$8@10, and bulls, stags, etc., are selling stronger than last week at \$5@6.60.

Hog values have dropped back a few notches, but buyers continue to absorb the liberal offerings greedily at the lower figures. Shipping orders continue to cut a big figure in the trade. They take the best of the light and butcher loads at a premium. Most of the heavy loads go to the packers, but the spread in prices is not at all wide. Today there were 15,500 hogs here, and they sold about a nickel lower. Tops brought \$7.30 as against \$7.50 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$7.15@7.25, as against \$7.35@7.45 a week ago.

Sheep and lamb prices went to new high levels early this week, but the market declined quite a bit today. Lambs sold up to \$10.90 and ewes to \$8.50. The supplies are very moderate of late and demand keen for the good, fat stock. Fat lambs are quoted today at \$10@10.65; yearlings, \$8.80@9.30; wethers, \$7.75@8.60, and ewes, \$7.50@8.50.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 26, 1915.

	Receives.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,031	7,317	7,317	4,296
Jersey City	3,178	4,331	13,385	20,405
Central Union	2,714	235	5,898	—
Totals	7,923	11,883	26,600	24,701
Totals last week	7,415	13,059	17,357	25,034

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Alpine Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by John Clinger, R. M. McCandish and C. M. Beasley.

New York, N. Y.—George Ehlenberger & Co., Inc., to deal in dairy and farm products, refrigerating and warehousing, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are H. Kelly, Jr., Hotel Vanderbilt, New York; G. Ehlenberger, 535 76th street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and others.

Union Bridge, Md.—The Union Bridge Electric Mfg. Co., has been incorporated with Clarence E. Easterday, of Hagerstown, as president; Lewis H. Needy, of Boonsboro, and Edward M. Warrenfeltz, of Funkstown, Md., as vice-presidents; Leon R. Yourtee, secretary, and O. E. Shiffler, treasurer, of Hagerstown, Md. The electric light plant of E. A. C. Buckey has been acquired, and an ice plant will be installed for the manufacture of ice.

ICE NOTES.

Lakeland, Fla.—An ice plant to cost \$50,000 will be built by this city.

Paducah, Ky.—A 5-ton refrigerating plant will be installed by the Palmer Hotel Co.

Graham, Va.—A dairy will be established at Graham by A. F. Hart and Edgar McCray.

Rewey, Wis.—Arthur Patchen's creamery at this place has been destroyed by fire. Loss and origin unknown.

Miami, Fla.—A two-story refrigerating plant has been built by the Miami Beef Company at a cost of \$12,000.

Jackson, Ala.—A franchise has been granted to Mr. Vincent, of Olney, Ill., to install an electric light and ice plant.

Baltimore, Md.—Plans are being prepared for a cold storage plant for the Maryland Ice & Fruit Products Company.

Louisville, Ky.—The Dierson Brewery will

be remodeled by the American Butter and Cheese Company as a creamery.

Bainbridge, Ga.—A 50-ton ice plant will be erected by the Nussbaum Ice Company, whose plant was recently destroyed by fire.

Greenville, S. C.—The installation of an ice plant is contemplated by W. S. Bradley and D. B. Traxler, of South Main street.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—John Morrell & Company will build a cold storage warehouse; brick, two stories high and 50 x 100 feet.

Southbridge, Mass.—Two ice houses and 3,000 tons of ice owned by H. A. Morse have been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$6,000.

Baltimore, Md.—It is reported that the Terminal Freezing & Heating Company will issue \$125,000 bonds for enlarging their plant.

Baltimore, Md.—It is reported that a big cold storage plant, which it is estimated will cost about \$100,000, will be built at Pratt and President streets.

Paris, Tenn.—The daily capacity of the People's Coal and Ice Company will be increased from 15 to 25 tons. It is estimated the cost will be \$5,000.

Dayton, Ohio.—Plans have been prepared for the Burkhardt Packing Company for the erection of a cold storage plant on Irwin street. Estimated cost, \$20,000.

Anthony, R. I.—Ice house, with 3,500 tons of ice, at Middle Dam owned by the Pawtuxet Valley Ice Company, has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$12,000. Lindley A. Chaffee, manager.

Providence, R. I.—Fire destroyed three ice houses and store houses on Blackmore Pond, Elen Park. Loss, \$22,000. Ice was owned by Providence Ice Company and buildings by H. A. Deware.

Crocker, Mo.—A 2-ton ice plant will be installed in connection with the bottling works of the Crystal Ice and Bottling Company, which was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000.

EXPORTS OF SIBERIAN BUTTER.

At the recent Congress of Siberian butter exporters held at Omsk the following particulars of the export of butter from Siberia during the period from April to October were reported:

"The exports of butter from Siberia during the 1914 season amounted to 3,680,159 pounds (58,883 tons), as compared with 4,975,869 pounds (79,614 tons) in the previous season, a decrease of 26 per cent., which is attributed to the closing down of the Baltic ports and to the abnormal conditions generally. The exports from the chief centers of production were: Barnaul 1,546,072 pounds, and Omsk 1,131,605 pounds (1,000 pounds = 16 tons). The Barnaul district has increased its butter production to almost twenty times the amount produced in 1900, and other districts also show a decided increase. The northern route, via Viatka and Petrograd, carried 76.3 per cent. of the export, and the remainder was despatched direct to the Baltic ports by the western route. The butter was distributed as follows: To Windau, 2,019,386 pounds; Riga, 95,329 pounds; Novi Port, 711,635 pounds; Petrograd, 277,033 pounds and 576,327 pounds to various destinations."—New York Produce Review.

YORK REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., state that since their last report of March 22 they have made the following installations of refrigerating and ice-making machinery:

Grande Ronde Meat Company, La Grande, Ore.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Holmes Manufacturing Company, New Bedford, Mass.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Louvre Cafe, Los Angeles, Cal.: a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants
Cold Storage Houses, Car Icing Stations



Our Machines are Designed and Built with a full knowledge of the requirements of prospective customers.

We offer the Services of our Engineering Department Free.

Are your facilities adequate? If not, write us today.

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for use in every department of your business.

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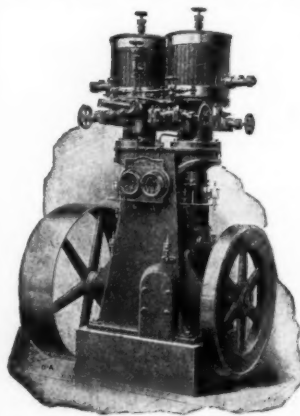
Works: HUDSON, N. Y.

New York

Boston

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FRICK Refrigerating Machines



have so many good features and give such satisfactory service that users constantly acknowledge FRICK the most desirable refrigerating machine on the market.

FRICK machines are desired because—

They are built to stand hard usage—

They are durable—reliable—

They are neatly designed—

They lend dignity and confidence to the engine room.

The **FRICK** machine is the bulwark to an up-to-date ice-making and refrigerating plant.

Be sure to ask for our latest Catalog P10.

FRICK COMPANY, Waynesboro, Pa.

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is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

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B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Wering Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., T. R. Wingrove.
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co., J. W. Gilbert.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper.
CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Haaslach Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilsbry-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

Samuel Pawder, Los Angeles, Cal.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Eastern Sierra Milling Company, Bishop, Cal.; one half-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Fred Selfridge, Plainfield, Ill.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Lakeview Creamery, Lakeview, Ore.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Bureau County Home, Princeton, Ill.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

K. E. Giguere, Yolo, Cal.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Ice Manufacturing Company, Kingsland avenue and Lombard street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

D. V. Huebner, Bushton, Kan.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Gus Wolter, 574 Elmwood, Detroit, Mich.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

St. Urban Apartments, 285 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

E. Viehmann & Sons, 106 Park avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

C. E. Wright Ice & Coal Co., Greenwood, Miss.; a 125-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and condensing side complete, also a 40-ton flooded freezing system and 100-ton distilling system.

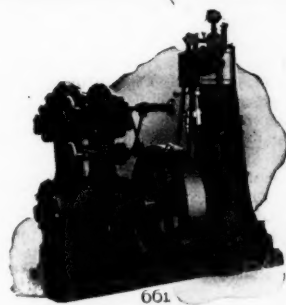
J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company, New York, N. Y.; one 180-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and condensing side, including four "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers.

York Sanitary Milk Co., York, Pa.; one 30-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine.

The Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; a 60-ton absorption refrigerating machine, a one-ton Coreless raw water freezing system, drinking water system and brine refrigerating system.

Intermittent Vacuum Pre-Cooling Corporation, New York, N. Y.; one 125-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss valve engine, and condensing side complete, also air cooling system. This installation was made for the Charleston

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



Saving Money

RETAIL MEAT STORES, MARKETS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL RODUCE and PROVISION HOUSES—all offer a fertile field for saving money through the use of Mechanical Refrigeration.

But success depends in a large measure on the selection of the right type of Plant, properly designed.

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It will be to your interest to get our prices and the benefit of our experience.

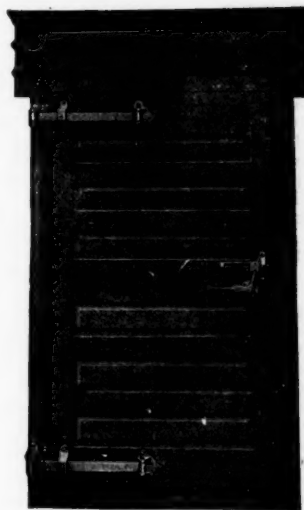
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DOORS



For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our

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types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

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JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.

Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

Intermittent Vacuum Pre-Cooling Corporation, Bennetts, S. C.

Florida Cotton Oil Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; one 35-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, including two "Shipley" flooded double pipe ammonia condensers, also a half-ton freezing system and refrigerating system.

Hallett Ice & Coal Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; one 62-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss valve engine, and condensing side complete, including four "Shipley" flooded double pipe ammonia condensers, also 40-ton freezing and distilling systems.

Belleville Ice & Cold Storage Company, Belleville, Ill.; 500 400-lb. freezing cans, two agitators, one 50-ton boiling tank and miscellaneous material for overhauling their present plant.

W. H. A. Halsall, C. H. Hesse & J. W. Halsall, Charleston, S. C.; one 40-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, including four "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 25-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

Garfield Ice Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 40-ton horizontal double-acting belt-driven refrigerating machine and condensing side.

Pendleton Ice & Cold Storage Company, Pendleton, Ore.; one 35-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and condensing side, also 10-ton flooded freezing system and 10-ton distilling system.

The Kansas Ice & Storage Co., Salina, Kan.; one 50-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine.

University of Missouri, Hog Serum Laboratory, Columbia, Mo.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete, also a refrigerating system, including a shell-and-tube brine cooler.

Mutual Milk & Cream Company, New York, N. Y.; one 65-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine and condensing side, including four "Shipley" flooded double pipe ammonia condensers.

C. Krausmann & Co., Detroit, Mich.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Ditzler Ice Cream Company, Huntington, Ind.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Rosebud Creamery Co., Detroit, Mich.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Sperry Realty Co., St. Paul, Minn.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This outfit was installed in Commission Row No. 2.

Ward & Ward, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine, equipped with extended base for motor, and high-pressure side complete.

Doermann-Rohrer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made for the Reading Creamery, Reading, Ohio.

Spruce Cabin Inn, Cresco, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete, also framework, can covers and freezing cans for a half-ton freezing system.

Tipton & South, Colusa, Cal.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

James H. Slates, Constantine, Mich.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Hospital Association, La Junta, Col.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Latham & Sons, Pleasanton, Kan.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Woodford County Farm, Metamora, Ill.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

W. B. Rundle & Sons, Clinton, Ill.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Suter & Son, Monticello, Iowa; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Albert Lea State Creamery, Albert Lea, Minn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

D. A. Heckler, Napoleon, Ohio; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Billings Investment Company, Billings, Mont.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made in the Northern Hotel, Billings, Mont.

Wolverine Condensed Milk Co., Perrinton, Mich.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Doermann-Rohrer Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made for Robert Meyer & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Collins Ice Cream Co., Huntington, Ind.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Goldendale Creamery Co., Terral, Lawrence County, Pa.; one 5-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Keystone Dairy Company, Parnassus, Pa.; one 5-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Doermann-Rohrer Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made for McCormack & Riekey, Greensburg, Ind.

Dane County Packing Company, Stoughton, Wis.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Jersey Ice Cream Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Sugar Creek Creamery Co., Pana, Ill.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Long Beach Tuna Packing Company, Long Beach, Cal.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Star Creamery, Holtville, Cal.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made for Imperial Valley Creamery, Holtville, Cal.

American Carrara Marble Company, Carrara, Nev.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

E. A. Loper, Bridgeton, N. J.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a slide valve engine, and high-pressure side complete.

Andrews Ice Co., Andrews, S. C.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side.

H. C. Hansen, Troy, N. Y.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Mott Robertson, Sharon, Pa.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type

refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

L. R. Butler, Pitman, N. J.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to slide valve engine, and high-pressure side complete.

Cedarville Creamery, Cedarville, Cal.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Cloverdale Creamery Company, Chicago, Ill.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Consumers Company, Paulina and Congress streets plant, Chicago, Ill.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Troy Milk Company, Detroit, Mich.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Prudential Oil Corporation, Wagner's Point, Baltimore, Md.; a half-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side.

Perry Electric Company, Perry, N. Y.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side.

E. E. Strickler, Uniontown, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side.

Harding & Pratt, New York, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

St. Margaret's Memorial Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Fornof & Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Anthony Schmeer, Rochester, N. Y.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Wegner Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made for Stanley Wyroski (butcher), Buffalo, N. Y.

Sabin & Blaes Restaurant, 6 Franklin street, Rochester, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete, also a half-ton freezing system.

Yaeger & Griffiths, 17 La Fayette street, Utica, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

W. I. Hay, Sagamore, Armstrong County, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Shelby Ice Company, Shelby, Ohio; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Peter Merkle, Lockland, Ohio; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Des Moines Packing Company, Des Moines, Iowa; 26,500 feet of 2-inch full weight piping.

New Haven Dairy Company, New Haven, Conn.; one ice cream hardening tank.

Manhattan Refrigerating Company, New York, N. Y.; two 9x9x15-inch York aqua ammonia pumps.

Independent Ice Company, Baltimore, Md.; four coils of atmospheric ammonia condensers with vertical preliminary, made of 2-inch full weight wrought iron pipe, 20 feet long, 24 pipes high.

(Continued on next page.)

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

LONG DISTANCE MOTOR DELIVERY.

After delivering goods to a customer eighty miles away and returning to his store, M. L. Hastings, of Central City, Neb., found that he had consumed just five hours and ten minutes. He drove a Kissel-Kar truck. Mr. Hastings' striking tribute to the possibilities of motor haulage is accompanied, in a letter to the Kissel Motor Car Company, by some remarkable tire statistics. He has driven his truck 12,700 miles and never had a blow out. Three of the tires were used more than 10,000 miles.

MCCORMICK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

On May 6 Mr. R. A. McCormick, vice-president of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, manufacturers of the well-known Bee brand line of spices, extracts and tea, leaves for San Francisco. Mr. McCormick is chairman of the Maryland Commission to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The commission, together with Governor Goldsborough, his staff and many notables of the State, make the trip for the ceremonies incident to "Maryland State Day," on May 19. The itinerary is interesting, with stops at Grand Canyon, San Diego and Los Angeles, returning via the Canadian Pacific. As a young man Mr. McCormick lived on the Pacific coast for a number of years and married in San Francisco.

YORK REFRIGERATING SALES.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Price Brothers, Centerville, Md.; the necessary material for changing their present 10-ton freezing tank to 13-tons capacity and changing same to the raw water system.

Consumers Company, 65th and Lowe streets, Chicago, Ill.; the necessary material for increasing their present 90-ton freezing tank to 137-tons capacity and changing same to the York Coreless raw water system, including 14,430 feet of 1½-inch wrought iron pipe and 450 400-lb. freezing cans.

Crystal Ice Company, Washington, N. C.; 3 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, 30-ton shell-and-tube steam condenser, a 24-inch by 16-foot ammonia receiver and preliminary gas-cooling coil.

Fenway Breweries, Boston, Mass.; 3 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers and two 14x30-inch York vertical single-

acting ammonia compressors, replacing those of another make.

Brigham Company, Cambridge, Mass.; two "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers and one 15x15-inch Corliss steam cylinder.

Lake Erie Provision Company, Cleveland, Ohio; 6 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers.

Greenville Ice & Coal Company, Greenville, Miss.; two "Shipley" flooded double pipe ammonia condensers and two 13x30-inch York vertical single-acting ammonia compressors, replacing those of another make.

Independent Brewing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; one Baudelot beer cooler.

H. Fischer Brewing Company, Hartford, Conn.; one Baudelot beer cooler.

Fred Odenbach & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; a 2-ton freezing system.

Wegner Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; 3 double pipe counter-current ammonia condensers. These condensers were installed for W. H. Koughan, McKeesport, Pa.

Mobile Brewery, Mobile, Ala.; changing present freezing tank to flooded system, including a 30-inch by 12-foot accumulator and headers.

Marshall Wholesale Grocery Company, Marshall, Texas; changing their present freezing tank to the raw water freezing system.

Consumers Company, Hermitage avenue plant, Chicago, Ill.; 8 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers.

City Brewery Company, Youngstown, Ohio; 5 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers.

South Hills Ice Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; changed their existing 40-ton freezing tank of another make to the York Coreless raw water freezing system.

Citizens Ice Co., Corinth, Miss.; one 40-ton vertical shell-and-tube steam condenser and 35-ton reboiler.

Davis Ice Cream Company, Cambridge, Mass.; two "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers.

Peoples Ice Company, Griffin, Ga.; two "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers.

Wegner Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; 4 double pipe counter-current ammonia condensers.

Indiana Condensed Milk Company, Sheridan, Ind.; one double pipe milk cooler, 18 feet 2 inches long, 16 pipes high, made of 2-inch and 3-inch pipe.

Cushing Ice Company, Cushing, Okla.; 1,250 feet of 1½-inch full weight wrought iron direct expansion piping.

Lafayette Brewery, St. Louis, Mo.; one 20-ton shell-and-tube brine cooler.

Jackson Brewing Company, New Orleans, La.; 8 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers.

Latrobe Ice & Provision Company, Latrobe, Pa.; 750 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping.

Texas Brewing Company, Fort Worth, Texas; one 250-ton vertical ammonia accumulator.

Breyer Ice Cream Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; 5,320 feet of 2-inch full weight wrought iron direct expansion piping.

Wichita Ice Company, Wichita Falls, Tex.; changed 5 atmospheric ammonia condensers of another make to 10 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-inch pipe.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

notably the strong butcher weights and mixed packing grades, or such hogs as are sold mostly to the big packing outfits, the trade showed but little difference between the two divisions, and the class of hogs referred to sold largely from \$7.40@7.55 cwt. A "bullish" feeling prevails throughout the country, and this, combined with the fact that work in the fields is rather pressing, will probably result in some hogs being held back that otherwise might be shipped—in other words, for the reasons mentioned, a suggestion of a mild surplus of hogs is likely to accumulate by the latter part of May or the first of June, while in the meantime values will probably work to a somewhat higher level before a stopping point is reached.

No surprises are entering into the situation in this department. The market is gradually working to a higher level, as every one connected with the trade expected, the situation being one that could not be misjudged owing to the extremely light supplies in the hands of feeders. The market doesn't carry the strength and activity that might be looked for with such light receipts, as the higher prices go the harder it is to move the products. Packers may be expected to fight aggressively against higher values, owing to the fact that at present prices they are getting but little profit out of this branch of the trade. We quote: Wooled—Choice Colorado lambs, \$10.75@10.85; fair to best Westerns (local fed), \$10.50@10.85; fair to best natives, \$9.50@10.25; good to choice wethers, \$8.50@8.75; fair to best ewes, \$8@8.50; poor to medium, \$7@7.50; culls, \$6@6.50. Clipped—Good to choice lambs, \$8.75@9; poor to medium, \$8@8.50 culls, \$6@7; good to choice wethers, \$7.50@7.75; good to choice ewes, \$7.25@7.50; poor to medium, \$6.50@7; culls, \$5@5.50; bucks, \$6@6.50.

VAN CREVELD & FABRE

Sausage Casing Cleaners and Dealers

ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND

are regular buyers for Beef Casings

Chicago Section

Our "old brigade" of big men in the packing business is fast diminishing in numbers.

Because you mind your own business, it gives offense to some people. And to see you happy gives 'em a pain.

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$2,850 net to the buyer. Applications and transfers are about equally distributed.

And now, with the advent of hot weather, you've got to stiffen up your lards, and that means using stearines, according to Hoyle, or rather Hall.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, April 24, 1915, averaged 10.54 cents per pound for domestic beef.

R. Mannheimer, of Evansville, Ind., and Jacob E. Decker, of Mason City, Iowa—both notable in the packing business—were visitors on 'Change during the week.

"Open for business under new management" was Chicago's announcement last week. There is all kinds of deferred business to start in on, Mr. Newmanager!

And he still occupies more newspaper space than any individual living, and nearly as much as the war. No use! Couldn't keep him out of print with a ball bat.

William A. Hazard & Company, the well-known salt merchants, have removed their offices to the Corn Exchange Bank building, at No. 136 South La Salle street.

There are quite a few Democrats in Chicago, but they are not saying much. They are letting the other fellows exercise their talking machinery after quite a rest.

H. C. GARDNER. F. A. LINDBERG.
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
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Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
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Established 1905
DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.
PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS
Manhattan Building CHICAGO, ILL.
WE DESIGN AND REMODEL
PACKING PLANTS.
ALLIED INDUSTRIES.
ICE FACTORIES.
COLD STORAGE BUILDINGS.
WRITE US.

Why didn't Mayor Harrison give out that "mint julep" interview before the primaries? Might have made a great difference. Anyhow, he does not have to hunt a job.

As "dictators of terms" the European autocrats look like two bits alongside Chicago's janitors, cooks and servant girls. Some dictators they are, and they put it over, too!

Monday's "prosperity" parade was a big thing. Now let's HAVE prosperity on a like basis. No reason why we should not. As Secretary McCarthy would say, "Now! All pull together!"

A general bearish feeling has been manifest on the Board of Trade all week. John Barrett, the big successful grain operator, is a pronounced wheat "bear," and Patrick Cudahy, the well-known packer, is a "bear" on provisions.

Whatever else the Emperor of Germany may or may not be, he sure is a poor forecaster. He was going to dine in Paris some months ago, have a ball in St. Petersburg a little later, and run his Cousin Gawge outa Lunnon a little later, and then—but what's the use?

W. L. Gregson says of the provision situation: "The improved Southern trade surroundings are the present influence in products. Even at the better price levels the prices are reasonable. We look for a big swing to the trade for cured meats this summer and a gradual improvement in prices for some time."

Board of Trade members on Monday last received a telegram stating that Captain John Geddes was killed in the battle on the Yser River. He was captain of a regiment recruited at Winnipeg. Captain Geddes was the son of Alexander Geddes, and both were members for many years of the Chicago Board of Trade.

John Cudahy, the well-known packer and Board of Trade operator, died at his home in Chicago on Friday night and was buried at Calvary Cemetery on Tuesday morning. An

immense crowd attended the funeral, from all walks in life from the laboring man to the millionaire. Mr. Cudahy was equally popular with all classes. Of the famous Cudahy brothers only Patrick and Edward A. remain.

John Brenock, pioneer packer, died last week at his residence, 5259 Washington boulevard, at the age of 84. He came to Chicago in 1863 and went to work at the stockyards. He became owner of a plant which he ran under his own name, and became one of the big men in the local industry. After selling out that firm he was connected with the Union Rendering Company for many years. He is survived by four daughters.

He was a Belgian prisoner of war and made himself conspicuous by repeatedly exclaiming to his comrades, "We gave 'em a hellova fight, anyhow!" Finally a German officer informed him he could become a subject of the Kaiser or be shot. The Belgian decided on the former course, and as soon as sworn in he turned to the officer and said: "Those Belgians gave us a hellova fight, didn't they?" [Note.—Must have been an Irish Belgian.]

"My Dear Jimmie: In the language of the broad and opulent West, you have sure made good. There is neither hot air nor hot stove about this.—Carter H. Harrison." That is the letter James Aloysius Quinn got from the mayor just before his retirement in recognition of the \$149,000 worth of oil inspection fees he turned into the city treasury during the four years of his service. "I promised I wouldn't graft and I didn't," said Quinn. Hooray for Quinn!

A BULLISH VIEW OF PROVISIONS.

Concerning the provision situation W. G. Press & Company say:

"Figures just published in The National Provisioner give the supply of livestock in Argentina on January 1, 1915, as 29,500,000 cattle, 80,000,000 sheep and 3,000,000 swine. This is an increase over last year in every thing except sheep. But in spite of this, owing to the war conditions, the cost of living has greatly increased and the high prices of bread and meats are getting to be a serious question with them.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

Wm. H. Knehan, Associate Engr.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

—ENGINEERS—
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGE
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INCORPORATED

IMPORT AND EXPORT
PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCTS
AND
FERTILIZER MATERIALS

No. 1 Wall Street, New York
COMMERCE BUILDING, CHICAGO

"The National Provisioner also stated that the Swedish government has refused to let slaughterers ship any more pork products out of Sweden. There is no doubt but what there is going to be a big shortage of all kinds of hog products all through Europe, and some time this year our big stocks of provisions will be looked upon as a blessing.

"General conditions in the South are much improved, and quite a little buying of ribs in small quantities has been taking place recently, and the general inquiries for meats from the South are quite noticeable. We think ribs will make a better showing after May 1. The small trade in barrel pork is noticeable, and there has been no improvement in the trade so far. The big stocks have a depressing influence and pork looks heavy.

"Lard, with stocks only fairly liberal after we consider our big run of hogs all winter, will in our opinion sell high as soon as conditions offer a better opportunity for shipment to Europe. As we have repeatedly stated, lard will not have the same competition this year as formerly from vegetable fats, owing to France and Germany not being able to furnish this class of fats. They are

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320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Counsel to
Beef and Products Credit Association, also to Beef and Provisioners' Collection Agency of
New York City

the big manufacturers of vegetable fats, and the war has practically put them out of that line of business."

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

talking firm 20½¢@21¢. for Aprils. One lot 1,500 February, March light native cows sold at 19½¢., and another lot 1,500 April salting brought 20¢. What few February-March are still unsold are firmly held at 20¢., and Aprils at 20½¢@21¢., with Mays ½¢@1¢. higher. No trading reported in branded cows. Most packers are talking 19½¢. for April, and not offering Mays. In native bulls the situation is hard to quote, for the reason that only one packer has any to speak of, and is asking 18¢. for January 1 to date. One car Ft. Worth branded bulls sold at 16¢. and more are offered at this price, while Northern points of heavier averages could be had at 15½¢.

Boston.

The hide market is quiet, but presents a firmer tone. Ohio buffs quoted at 17¼¢@17½¢., and extremes 17½¢@18¢. Southern dealers are firmer in their ideas. Trading is quiet, and prices hold at 15½¢@16½¢. for ordinary Southern and 17½¢. asked for North-

erns and abattoirs 25¢@60¢. Some tanners have bought calfskins in a small way, and in the absence of actual sales the market is nearly nominal. On the heavier weights dealers are firmer, but the light weight are soft. We quote 4 to 5 lbs., 95¢.; 5 to 7, \$1.25; 7 to 9, \$1.85, and 9 to 12, \$2.25.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Imported dry hide market is in a deadlock, both sides maintaining their position. Recent sales were on basis of 29¢. for Bogotas for small lots. Prices in general are unsettled again, as owners refuse to consider anything near bid figures. Stocks on hand are very large, comprising 184,000 compared with 7,700 a year ago.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The market for these varieties remains steady. The sales of the week comprise 1,786 Peruvian, 3,842 Mexican and 184 Panama. Quotations: Vera Cruz, 45¢@50 lbs., 17¢.; Mexico, 42¢@50 lbs., 17¢.; Santiago, 50¢@60 lbs., 16¢.; Cienfuegos, 50¢@60 lbs., 16¢.; Havana, 35¢@55 lbs., 16¼¢.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market is stronger. A sale was made of 7,000 native steers, including hides of February to May kill, at 19¢. for the February-March hides, 20¢. for the April and 20½¢. for May hides. Spread native steers sold at 22½¢. for March salting, two cars involved. Butts were quoted at 19¢. for April kill; Colorados at 18¾¢. Native cows and bulls are well cleaned up, nothing offered.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Prices for country hides have experienced a further slight advance. While at the beginning of the week some cars of Pennsylvania hides sold at 16½¢. selected; a car sold some days later at 17¢. Less carloads have been sold 15½¢@16¢. flat. Southern hides quoted at 14¢@15¢., as to the section of origin, quality, etc.

CITY CALFSKINS.—Calfskins are quiet; no recent trading; market better cleaned up than it has been for a long time. Quote cities at \$1.50 for lights, \$2@2.05 for mediums and \$2.40@2.45 for heavies.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 19.....	17,008	951	22,839	13,017
Tuesday, April 20.....	3,212	4,705	13,993	14,348
Wednesday, April 21.....	16,068	2,974	27,396	15,620
Thursday, April 22.....	4,622	4,075	19,946	12,286
Friday, April 23.....	1,273	729	13,915	6,315
Saturday, April 24.....	157	26	7,602	107
Total last week.....	42,940	13,520	105,781	61,603
Previous week.....	40,385	12,800	103,263	58,304
Cor. week, 1914.....	48,212	10,658	94,536	100,105
Cor. week, 1913.....	48,422	12,627	118,661	80,651

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 19.....	4,202	6,307	3,881
Tuesday, April 20.....	656	903	1,872
Wednesday, April 21.....	2,689	3,117	2,271
Thursday, April 22.....	1,128	2,324	1,379
Friday, April 23.....	332	1,182	...
Saturday, April 24.....	121	560	...
Total last week.....	9,128	14,293	9,403
Previous week.....	7,922	7	14,716
Cor. week, 1914.....	17,633	247	27,948
Cor. week, 1913.....	14,601	283	21,457

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to April 24, 1915.....	124,651	339,162	112,761
Same period, 1914.....	905,324	630,870	448,884

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending April 24, 1915.....	387,000
Previous week.....	396,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	371,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	416,000
Total year to date.....	9,404,000
Same period, 1914.....	7,700,000
Same period, 1913.....	7,929,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to April 24, 1915.....	118,100	272,100	154,800
Week ago.....	107,900	280,800	167,900
Year ago.....	113,600	256,100	235,200
Two years ago.....	122,400	304,500	185,600

Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to April 24 and same period a year ago:

	1915.	1914.
Cattle.....	1,574,000	1,870,000
Hogs.....	6,904,000	5,646,000
Sheep.....	3,063,000	3,705,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending April 24, 1915:	
Armour & Co.....	23,800
Swift & Co.....	10,700
S. & S. Co.....	8,100
Morris & Co.....	8,800
Hammond Co.....	6,400
Western P. Co.....	6,800
Anglo-American.....	4,500
Independent P. Co.....	4,700
Boyd-Lunham.....	4,400
Roberts & Oake.....	3,200
Brennan P. Co.....	5,200
Miller & Hart.....	1,000
Others.....	11,400
Totals.....	98,800
Previous week.....	94,700
Cor. week, 1914.....	71,700
Cor. week, 1913.....	100,500
Total, 1915.....	2,518,900
Total, 1914.....	1,700,100

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$7.75	\$7.55	\$7.95	\$9.75
Previous week.....	7.65	7.30	7.80	9.60
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.45	8.60	8.85	7.55
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.10	8.90	6.35	8.20
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.75	7.79	6.25	8.40
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.00	6.00	3.95	5.20

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$7.15@8.35
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.50@8.75
Inferior steers.....	5.75@7.50
Good to choice heifers.....	5.00@7.40
Good to choice cows.....	5.75@6.55
Cutters.....	3.50@4.50
Canners.....	3.00@4.00
Butcher bulls.....	5.65@6.40
Bolognas.....	5.00@5.90
Good to choice calves.....	8.00@9.25
Heavy calves.....	6.90@8.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$7.45@7.60
Fair to fancy light.....	7.45@7.60
Prime med. wt. butchers, 250-270 lbs.....	7.40@7.55
Prime heavy butchers, 270-340 lbs.....	7.35@7.55
Heavy mixed packing.....	7.30@7.50
Heavy packing.....	7.25@7.35
Pigs, fair to good.....	6.00@7.25
*Stags.....	6.00@7.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Wool ewes.....	\$7.50@8.25
Shorn ewes.....	6.50@7.25
Wool yearlings.....	8.00@10.00
Wool wethers.....	7.75@8.40
Western wool lambs.....	10.25@11.00
Native wool lambs.....	10.00@10.65
Clipped lambs.....	8.50@9.30
Spring lambs.....	11.00@13.00
Bucks.....	4.75@6.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$17.65	\$17.67½	\$17.62½	\$17.65
July.....	18.22½	18.25	18.17½	18.17½
September.....	18.62½	18.62½	18.57½	18.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.20	10.20	10.15	10.15
July.....	10.47½	10.47½	10.42½	10.42½
September.....	10.72½	10.72½	10.70	10.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.25	10.25	10.22½	10.22½
July.....	10.57½	10.57½	10.57½	10.57½
September.....	10.87½	10.87½	10.85	10.85

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.50	17.55	17.45	17.47½
July.....	18.07½	18.12½	18.05	18.07½
September.....	18.47½	18.57½	18.47½	18.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.05	10.07½	10.05	10.05
July.....	10.32½	10.37½	10.32½	10.35
September.....	10.65	10.65	10.60	10.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.15	10.15	10.10	10.10
July.....	10.50	10.50	10.47½	10.47½
September.....	10.77½	10.80	10.75	10.75

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.32½	17.55	17.47½	17.52½
July.....	18.10	18.12½	18.02½	18.07½
September.....	18.55	18.60	18.47½	18.52½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.07½	10.12½	10.07½	10.12½
July.....	10.35	10.40	10.32½	10.40
September.....	10.62½	10.65	10.62½	10.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.15	10.20	10.12½	10.17½
July.....	10.50	10.52½	10.50	10.52½
September.....	10.80	10.82½	10.77½	10.82½

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.55	17.50	17.52½	17.55
July.....	18.07½	18.15	18.07½	18.10
September.....	18.55	18.60	18.52½	18.52½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
July.....	10.42½	10.42½	10.40	10.40
September.....	10.70	10.70	10.65	10.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.22½	10.22½	10.20	10.22½
July.....	10.55	10.57½	10.55	10.57½
September.....	10.82½	10.87½	10.82½	10.85

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.57½	17.70	17.57½	17.67½
July.....	18.12½	18.25	18.12½	18.25
September.....	18.57½	18.70	18.57½	18.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.10	10.17½	10.10	10.12½
July.....	10.40	10.42½	10.40	10.40
September.....	10.62½	10.67½	10.62½	10.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.25	10.30	10.25	10.30
July.....	10.60	10.65	10.60	10.65
September.....	10.90	10.95	10.87½	10.95

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.70	17.70	17.55	17.57½
July.....	18.25	18.25	18.10	18.12½
September.....	18.67½	18.67½	18.57½	18.57½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.12½	10.12½	10.05	10.05
July.....	10.40	10.40	10.32½	10.35
September.....	10.60	10.62½	10.57½	10.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.27½	10.30	10.22½	10.22½
July.....	10.67½	10.67½	10.57½	10.60
September.....	10.95	10.95	10.85	10.85

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	18	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	12½	@12½
Round Steaks.....	20	@25
Round Roasts.....	18	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@12½
Rollad Roast.....	18	@20

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	24	@25
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	16	@18
Legs, fancy.....	24	@25
Stew.....	12½	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	18	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	35	@35
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	13	@20
Stew.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	10	@14
Hind Quarters.....	18	@18
Fore Quarters.....	14	@14
Rib and Loin Chops.....	22	@22
Shoulder Chops.....	16	@16

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	16	@18
Pork Chops.....	20	@20
Pork Shoulders.....	12	@12
Pork Tenders.....	35	@35
Pork Butts.....	14	@14
Spare Ribs.....	10	@10
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	12½	@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@14
Legs.....	18	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Cutlets.....	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@25

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	3½	@3½
Bones, per cwt.....	75	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15	@15
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons).....	65	@65
Klips.....	13	@13

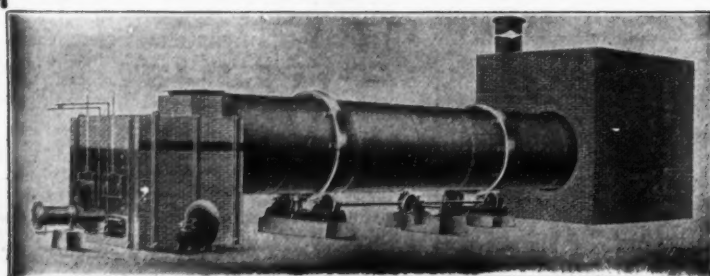
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Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co. 68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	12% @ 13%
Good native steers	11% @ 12%
Native steers, medium	@ 11%
Heifers, good	@ 10%
Cows	@ 10%
Hind Quarters, choice	@ 14%
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 11%

Beef Cuts.	
Cow Chucks	8% @ 8%
Steer Chucks	9% @ 9%
Boneless Chucks	@ 12%
Medium Plates	@ 8%
Steer Plates	@ 8%
Cow rounds	@ 11%
Steer Rounds	@ 11%
Cow Loins	@ 13%
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 16%
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 21%
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 21%
Strip Loins	@ 14%
Sirloin Butts	@ 13%
Shoulder Clods	@ 13%
Rolls	@ 15%
Rump Butts	@ 13%
Trimming	@ 9%
Shank	@ 8%
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	@ 10%
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 12%
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 13%
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 13%
Loin Ends, steer, native	@ 17%
Loin Ends, cow	@ 16%
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 12%
Flank Steak	@ 15%
Hind Shanks	@ 7%

Beef Offal.	
Brains, per lb.	@ 6%
Hearts	@ 6%
Tongues	@ 17%
Sweetbreads	@ 18%
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 9%
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4%
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 5%
Brains	@ 6%
Kidneys, each	@ 5%

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass, Veal	@ 12%
Light Carcass	@ 11%
Good Carcass	@ 13%
Good Saddle	@ 16%
Medium Racks	@ 12%
Good Racks	@ 13%

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	@ 6%
Sweetbreads	@ 25%
Calf Livers	@ 27%
Heads, each	@ 30%

Lambs.	
Good Cawl	@ 17%
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 18%
Saddles, Cawl	@ 19%
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 15%
Cawl Lamb Racks	@ 15%
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 20%
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@ 18%
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4%
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 1%

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	@ 14%
Good Sheep	@ 15%
Medium Saddles	@ 10%
Good Saddles	@ 17%
Good Racks	@ 13%
Medium Racks	@ 12%
Mutton Legs	@ 17%
Mutton Loins	@ 17%
Mutton Stew	@ 11%
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2%
Sheep Heads, each	@ 10%

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	@ 12%
Pork Loins	@ 15%
Leaf Lard	@ 10%
Tenderloins	@ 30%
Spare Ribs	@ 12%
Butts	@ 12%
Hocks	@ 8%
Trimming	@ 7%
Extra Lean Trimmings	@ 9%
Tails	@ 8%
Snouts	@ 5%
Pigs' Feet	@ 3%
Pigs' Heads	@ 6%
Blade Bones	@ 9%
Blade Meat	@ 8%
Cheek Meat	@ 2%
Hog Livers, per lb.	@ 4%
Neck Bones	@ 4%
Skinned Shoulders	@ 10%
Pork Hearts	@ 5%
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 4%
Pork Tongues	@ 12%
Slip Bones	@ 5%
Tail Bones	@ 5%
Brains	@ 10%
Backfat	@ 13%
Hams	@ 9%
Calas	@ 9%
Belles	@ 16%
Shoulders	@ 9%

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 9%
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 9%
Choice Bologna	@ 11%

Frankfurters	@ 11%
Liver, with beef and pork	@ 9%
Tongue	@ 14%
Minced Sausage	@ 11%
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	@ 14%
New England Sausage	@ 15%
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 12%
Special Compressed Ham	@ 12%
Berliner Sausage	@ 12%
Oxford Butts in casings	@ 16%
Pollish Sausage	@ 11%
Garlic Sausage	@ 11%
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 11%
Farm Sausage	@ 13%
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 10%
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 11%
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 8%
Luncheon Roll	@ 13%
Delicatessen Loaf	@ 10%
Jellied Roll	@ 18%

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	@ 26%
German Salami (new)	@ 21%
Italian Salami (new goods)	@ 24%
Holsteiner	@ 16%
Mettwurst	@ 13%
Farmer	@ 20%

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	@ 1.35
Bologna, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.20 @ 8.25
Pork link, kits	@ 1.70
Pork links, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.50 @ 9.65
Pollish sausage, kits	@ 1.80
Pollish sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.00 @ 9.85
Frankfurts, kits	@ 1.80
Frankfurts, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.65 @ 10.00
Blood Sausage, kits	@ 1.55
Blood Sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.20 @ 8.00
Liver Sausage, kits	@ 1.55
Liver Sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.20 @ 8.25
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.55
Head Cheese, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.20 @ 8.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	9.35
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	19.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	64.40

CORNEO, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

Per doz.	
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	\$2.50
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.75
No. 3, 1 doz. to case	15.00
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$3.00
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.25
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	21.50

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@ 22.00
Plate Beef	@ 21.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 22.00
Mess Beef	@ 21.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	@ 22.80
Mess Pork, old	@ 18.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 20.50
Family Back Pork	@ 23.00
Bean Pork	@ 16.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs	@ 11%
Pure lard	@ 10%
Lard, substitute, tcs	@ 8%
Lard, compound	@ 5%
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 10%
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@ 10%
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15% @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16% @ 23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	16 @ 22 1/2
Shortenings, 80 @ 60 lb. tubs	12% @ 15 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 11%
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 11%
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 11%
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	@ 10%
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 10%
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 11%
Extra Short Clears	@ 10%
Extra Short Ribs	@ 10%
D. S. Loin Backs, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 11%
Butts	@ 8%
Bacon meats, 1 1/4c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 14%
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 14%
Skinned Hams	@ 15%
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 9%
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 9%
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 11%
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 23%
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 4 avg.	@ 15%
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 10%

Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 11%
Dried Beef Sets	@ 23%
Dried Beef Insides	@ 25%
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 22%
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 20%
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 20%
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 20%
Boiled Calas	@ 18%
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 24%
Cooked Boiled Shoulder	@ 16%

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 19
Export Rounds	@ 29
Middles, per set	@ 08
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 22 1/2
Beef weasands	@ 15
Beef bladders, medium	@ 35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 80
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 70
Hog middles, per set	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large, mediums	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 30
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 60
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.40 @ 2.45
Hoof meal, per unit	2.20 @ 2.35
Concentrated tankage	1.75 @ 1.90
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	@ 2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	@ 2.20 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 1.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	18.00 @ 16.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	24.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00 @ 20.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	175.00 @ 200.00
HooFs, black, per ton	22.00 @ 24.00
HooFs, striped, per ton	25.00 @ 28.00
HooFs, white, per ton	38.00 @ 40.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	38.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	24.00 @ 26.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 10.05
Prime steam, loose	@ 9.65
Leaf	@ 9 1/2
Compound	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Neutral lard	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 @ 9 1/2
Tallow	8 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 7

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13 @ 13 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	12 1/2 @ 13
Oleo stock	19 @ 19 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65 @ 70
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	@ 5.55

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' prime	6 1/2 @ 7
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 5

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 6
Bone	5 1/2 @ 6
Crackling	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House	4 1/2 @ 5
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 5
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5
Glue Stock	5 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	4 @ 4 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	@ 19 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite	17 @ 18
Glycerine, crude soap	13 @ 14
Glycerine, candle	14 @ 15

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	46 1/2 @ 47 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	46 @ 46 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	2.55 @ 2.65
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1.55 @ 1.65

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	82 1/2 @ 85
Oak pork barrels	85 @ 87 1/2
Lard tierces	1.05 @ 1.10

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	12 @ 12 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Borax	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Sugar	
White, clarified	@ 5%
Plantation, granulated	@ 6%
Yellow, clarified	@ 5%
Salt	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.35
Ashton, car lots	2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.48
English packing, car lots	1.35
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.35
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3	1.40

Retail Section

WORKING HOURS IN MEAT SHOPS.

At the session of the New York legislature just ended a bill was passed amending the State health law regarding the working conditions in meat and grocery stores as applied to male employees over 16 years of age. The new law provides that no male apprentice or employee over the age of 16 years in any grocery or provision store within the boundaries of any city of the first class shall be permitted to work more than 70 hours a week or more than 11 hours in any one day, except that on the last day of the week such employees may be permitted to work 15 hours for the purpose of eliminating work on the first day of the week.

Nothing shall be so construed as to require male apprentices or employees over the age of 16 years in grocery or provision stores to work on seven days in the week. The work hours shall be consecutive, allowing one hour for each meal. Nothing shall be so construed as to affect minors under the age of 16 years or females of any age, or in any way to repeal or modify the law affecting minors.

No proprietor of any grocery or provision store located within the boundaries of any city of the first class shall permit any clerk to sleep in any room or apartment in or connected with such store which does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health. Failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

TEACHING WOMEN HOW TO BUY MEAT.

At the Newport, R. I., branch house of Armour & Company the other day nearly 100 women, members of the Household Economics classes and their guests, gathered to witness the second demonstration of butchering arranged by Manager J. J. Conron, says "Armco."

They were shown into the large storage rooms, which looked out upon the main entrance, where a table had been arranged for the cutters. Demonstrators were ready to explain any and all cuts, the reasons for using them and the ways to secure the most advantage at least price.

An 800-pound steer was used for the demonstration. The sides and back were cut into the minor parts and sub-divided again into the better known market articles. The demonstrators carefully explained why some cuts are better for corned beef and some for Boston rolls, while others are fit only for hamburger or soup.

The navel and the brisket were spoken of by the demonstrator, who said that, although the former has considerable fat, it is as good a piece of eatable meat as it is possible to find on a side of beef. The difference between fancy and plain brisket was given as being with and without the bone, the extra trouble required by the cutters being the reason for the difference in price.

The disposal of waste, such as fat and bones, was discussed at some length. The steer used for the demonstration was found to contain a great deal of fat, two chunks

weighing eight and nine pounds, respectively. The smaller cuts were spoken of in detail and the method by which a dealer can tell whether he is making or losing by using steaks or rolls in certain parts of the animal.

A lamb was also cut up, after being brought to the table from the large cooler. Many interesting facts were mentioned, such as that it is cheaper to buy lamb by the side, and not as wasteful. The small cuts were made and means of cooking them to the best advantage were explained by the cutters.

CREDITS AND BANKRUPTCY CASES.

At a meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association, last week, Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel Hershenstein discussed the existing Federal bankruptcy act and suggested several changes. In considering the law regarding the giving of false financial statements he made the following suggestions:

"The defects of the present system are known to the majority of you from personal experience. The remedy lies in securing, on the principle of the standard bill of lading by universal business adaptation, a standard form of financial statement, requiring it to be filled out in a certain way and sent in a certain way, that is, through the United States mails, and providing by the State law that false swearing to a material matter in that statement knowingly would constitute the crime of perjury.

"It should be zealously adhered to by every credit organization throughout the length and breadth of the country, that no merchandise be given on credit to any merchant, no matter how small the amount, before that particular statement is filled out in that particular manner, and sent in that particular way, so that either the State court or the United States court, whether before or after bankruptcy, if it could be proven that the person lied wilfully to secure a credit rating, that that person should go to jail."

Mr. Hershenstein criticised the present form of double administration of bankrupt estates, saying that the practice was very expensive. He suggested that the law be amended to provide for an official board of receivers or liquidators, appointed for a period of years, the members of which would have complete charge of the affairs of insolvent concerns until settlement is effected or a discharge is obtained.

He also advocated that the law be so amended as to make it more difficult to obtain discharges in bankruptcy. He also suggested that the law be amended to the effect that when a bankrupt is a fugitive from justice, the time during which he resides outside of the jurisdiction should not be considered in computing the time within which the statute of limitations is a bar to a criminal prosecution. He advised that the law be changed so as to permit, in a criminal proceeding, the use of testimony given by bankrupts during the course of their examination in civil proceedings before the referee.—New York Produce Review.

LAW AFFECTS MEAT FIXTURES ALSO.

A recent court decision affecting the New York State bulk sale law which will be of interest to the meat trade is outlined in the following communication:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I take the liberty to write you concerning a recent decision in a case which I conducted which affects the beef trade in particular, and which will interest your subscribers. The effect of the decision is a favorable construction of the new bulk sale law which was amended in 1914, and was made in a case in which the United Dressed Beef Company of New York was practically the plaintiff against one Jacob Nadel.

As attorney for the United Dressed Beef Company I had issued an attachment against a debtor who had absconded, and who had previously transferred some fixtures to one Jacob Nadel. We seized the chattels in the hands of Nadel, and he promptly made a claim that he purchased the same from our debtor, and produced the bill of sale showing the purchase of the same and the payment therefor.

Upon the trial he contended that even if he violated the bulk sale law by not giving notice of his purchase to the seller's creditors, he was immune from the effects of that law, because the law affected only a sale of stock and fixtures and not merely fixtures alone. It was our contention that the law applied to a case where fixtures or part of fixtures were sold without an accompanying stock. The court construed the law to apply to a sale of the fixtures without accompanying stock, and our seizure of the fixtures was justified and judgment rendered in our favor.

I call your attention to this decision, as it is the first of its kind on record and very important to the trade, as sale of stores and fixtures by retailers in the trade are invariably made without accompanying stock, because of the perishability of the goods dealt in, and should a strict construction have been given to the law, it would have removed the benefit of its provisions to the beef trade.

Very truly yours,
LEON DASHEW.

ADVISES CLERKS TO KEEP CLEAN.

The Seattle Retail Clerks' Study Club of Seattle, Wash., has been organized under the direction of J. E. Patten, secretary of the Seattle Retail Grocers' Association. This move has met with surprising enthusiasm by the employees, the retailers and the wholesalers and manufacturers. "The objects of the club," as expressed in the by-laws, "shall be the study of such subjects as shall tend to advance all worthy ideals and desires of its members—to enable them to attain to higher levels in moral, social and business life."

At a recent regular meeting of the club Thomas N. Conway, Northwest manager for Armour & Company, gave a forceful address on "Personal Appearance." He declared appearances in business, and especially in the retail business, are of vital importance.

He did not limit his talk to the appearance of persons in the store, but to everything connected with the store and its service. He said the appearance of the delivery wagons, store windows, fronts, arrangement, telephone service and other seeming details are important in the management of a retail business.

"Don't neglect your face, hair, hands and

shoes," said Mr. Conway. "People are more particular about what they eat than any other thing. Women do not like to see a hair in the butter. So keep your hair closely cropped. It reduces the chances for accidents.

"Safety razors are cheap, and it takes only a little time to have a smooth-shaven face. When women come into a store they see these little things. Don't have your finger nails look as if you were in mourning for someone. If the store where you work hasn't plenty of water for washing, get a job somewhere else."—Trade Register, Seattle.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Charles Bosley's meat market at Waubay, S. D., has been destroyed by fire.

The City Meat Market at Waubay, S. D., has been destroyed by fire.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Albert Garlick, dealer in live poultry, at 447 Water street, New York, N. Y. Liabilities are stated to be \$15,000 with assets of \$1,500.

The butcher shop of M. Glass in Larimore, N. D., has been gutted by fire with a loss of \$800.

Sakks & Semke have sold their meat business in Marshall, Okla., to C. G. & Lester Beeby.

Audling's beef market at Wesson, Miss., has been destroyed by fire.

John W. McDonald has purchased the meat and grocery business in the Gates Block, Mystic, R. I., formerly conducted by Ernest A. Bliven.

Henry Schloo, a butcher of Corona, N. Y., has opened a new meat market on Kingsland avenue, Elmhurst, N. Y.

Theodore Ploss and his son, Roy, have opened a new meat market in Ancram, N. Y.

A new provision market has been opened on Winter street, on the B. & M., Newburyport, Mass., by Edward E. and Frederick C. Upton.

A. Bain has built a new meat market in Cossayuna, N. Y.

The Central Meat Market, 616 Penn street, Reading, Pa., has been opened for business. William Irwin, Jr., is the owner of this market.

P. H. Lear has purchased Eugene Dandrow's meat business in the Lewis Block, Newport, N. H.

George Haken is erecting a store building in Lachine, Mich., and will put in a stock of meats about May 15.

John Watkins has again succeeded to the business of the Peoples Meat Market in Reed City, Mich.

L. A. Cross has been succeeded in the meat business at Hemlock, Mich., by Clarence Frahm.

The meat market of L. C. Snearley at Albion, Mich., has been damaged by fire.

Johnston & Garner have purchased the meat business of W. A. Draper at 4704 South Hoover street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Herron & Postell have moved their meat business from Hollywood, Cal., to 528 Temple street, Los Angeles, Cal.

A. G. Hill has purchased the meat and grocery business of J. H. Wedel in Culver City, Cal.

The Schultz-Owen Grocery & Meat Company, Bellingham, Wash., has been incorporated with a capital of \$4,000.

Clifford Steers will open a meat market in McNab, Ill.

David Adams will open a meat market in Bethel, Vt.

Charles Benjamin and George Maston, who have conducted a meat market in the Carpenter Block, Marlboro, N. Y., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Maston will continue the meat business and Mr. Benjamin will go in business out of town.

O. R. Strawn is now the proprietor of the Paden Meat Market at Paden, Okla.

FEDERAL

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George Garner has purchased a half interest in C. E. Pennington's meat and grocery store at La Harpe, Kan.

Damage amounting to \$200 was caused by fire in the grocery and meat market of Julian Zeldin, 175-177 Joseph avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

George P. Butler, a butcher of Bound Brook, N. J., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities amounting to \$2,763 and assets of \$175.

A new meat market will be opened at 1003 East Michigan street, Michigan City, Ind., by the Zieske Brothers.

C. E. Carson has sold his meat market in Elliott, Ia., to R. E. Carson and H. Ploghoft.

A. M. Seavey has opened a meat market on Water street, Kennebunk, Me.

Burt Hoagland, formerly in the market business with E. L. Foote in Stamford, will conduct a market in the D. C. Hoagland department store, Stamford, N. Y.

M. F. Keuerleber, Jr., trading as the West Park Meat Market, at Philadelphia, Pa., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$5,628 and assets of \$1,364.

A. B. Gowland has moved his meat market from Avant to Oilton, Okla.

The Fisk Meat Market at Altoona, Kan., formerly conducted by J. M. Miller, has been leased by F. P. Radcliff.

Joseph Stewart will reopen his butcher shop at 211 North Main street, Wichita, Kan.

A. Maculoski has moved his meat market to the corner of Jericho Turnpike and Miller Lane, Hempstead, N. Y.

The meat market in Chestertown, N. Y., formerly conducted by W. W. Boyer, has been purchased by J. W. Toole.

Gottfried Langacher has sold his meat market at Broadhead, Wis.

J. H. Stubbs of the National Meat Market, Middletown, Ohio, will open a branch store in Franklin, Ohio. The Franklin store will be in charge of his brother, William Stubbs.

New York Section

R. C. McManus, of Chicago, general counsel for Swift & Company, was in New York during the week.

Manager T. J. Kidd, of the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company, returned this week from a trip to New England.

General Manager G. J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's New York territory, was a visitor to Boston during the week.

The famous "Tim" Ingwersen, chief cattle buyer for Swift & Company at Chicago, was a New York visitor during the week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending April 24, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.49 cents per pound.

V. D. Skipworth, of the S. & S. executive staff at Chicago, and Jacob Moog, general superintendent of plants, were New York visitors during the week.

Strauss & Adler, the well-known West Side slaughterers, have incorporated their business with a capital stock of \$100,000. J. Lowenstein, A. Strauss and L. Adler are the incorporators.

The local associations of the United Master Butchers of America have petitioned the New York Board of Aldermen in favor of the proposed ordinance requiring more thorough inspection of country-dressed meats.

The New York legislature adjourned last week without passing the Mills-Flamman bill, aiming to open the way for the erection of costly city wholesale terminal markets, which measure was vigorously opposed by local interests.

Julius Adler, long connected with the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, died on Saturday in Lebanon Hospital at the age of 67. He was born in Germany and made his home at Rockaway Park, L. I. He is survived by three sons and two daughters.

Hubert J. Hylton, a salesman for Libby, McNeil & Libby in Manhattan, died of pneumonia on Monday in the Coney Island Hospital. He was thirty-two years old and lived at No. 318 Seventy-sixth street, Brooklyn. He leaves his wife and one daughter.

The next meeting of the Allied Food Merchants' Association takes place at the Hotel Manhattan, room 109, next Wednesday evening, May 5, at 8 o'clock. The speaker will be Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the New York City Bureau of Weights and Measures.

Thanks chiefly to the wideawake work of State Secretary W. H. Hornidge of the United Master Butchers' Association, the Joseph Sunday opening bill was defeated in the session of the New York State legislature just

closed. A strong attempt had been made to put this through.

The New York State convention of the United Master Butchers of America will be held at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, on June 7, 8 and 9. President Philip J. Keller is a resident of that city and has been its mayor. He extends a hearty invitation to all meat men to attend the meeting.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending April 24, 1915, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 3,201 lbs.; Bronx, 601 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,537 lbs.; Richmond, 290 lbs.; total, 12,629 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 2,526 lbs.; Brooklyn, 100 lbs.; total, 2,626 lbs. Poultry.—Manhattan, 11,671 lbs.; Brooklyn, 110 lbs.; total, 11,781 lbs.

William Schmidt, formerly a meat dealer at No. 118 Central avenue, Tompkinsville, was killed by a train at the Fulton street station of the subway at noon on Friday of last week. Members of the family denied the report that he had committed suicide and said he had suffered two shocks of apoplexy, and had been warned by his physician never to travel alone. Recently he had become interested in contracts for supplying warships and revenue cutters with provisions, and he had left his home hurriedly to come to Manhattan and close two large contracts, copies of which were found in his clothes.

The common council of Newark has decided to build a new central market on the site adjoining the present building, the cost not to exceed \$636,000. Although the bill was passed with a knowledge that Mayor Raymond is sternly opposed to any such measure, it is said that official consent to the plan will probably be gained. It was first suggested to build only a farmers' market, but the opposition to this became so strong that the present measure was adopted. The cost of the new market will include the destroying of the present ramshackle building. It will be one story high with a place reserved for farmers' wagons.

The Cosmopolitan Garden, which is the name of the new market in Twenty-third street between Broadway and Sixth avenue, formerly Stern Brothers department store, will be open to the public this Saturday morning, May 1. It has been elaborately fitted up with many new and up-to-date conveniences for the standholders, among which is a delivery system for the hauling of goods and the delivering of orders. For this purpose there has been built a fleet of 10 auto trucks, five heavy and five lighter ones. The ground floor will be devoted to the sale of foodstuffs of all kinds, and the upper floors for general merchandise, etc.

The business of Bloch Brothers at the shop at No. 575 Ninth avenue, has grown so rapidly

recently that, in addition to Belmont Bloch, a new superintendent has arrived to take charge, and one from whom Mr. Bloch will hereafter take orders, too! It seems rather an unusual procedure for the boss to take orders from any one, but the new "super" happens to be a son, who arrived two weeks ago. This naturally makes him the real boss of the shop, boss of his proud young dad and also boss of that lovable old veteran grandad, Jake Bloch, who seems to be going around these days with a chip on his shoulder looking for trouble. Outside of that he's a quiet, law-abiding citizen.

The Brooklyn branch, United Master Butchers, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year, including in the list several of the best known retailers in the trade: President, Charles Grismer; first vice-president, Wm. Schneider; second vice-president, Otto Habicht; treasurer, Fred J. Staehle; financial secretary, E. C. Klesper; recording secretary, Wm. Helling; orator, Elmer T. Wright; sergeant-at-arms, Chris. Stein; trustees for three years, John Schmidt and Wm. Rohr. Delegates to State convention: Frank P. Burck, Elmer T. Wright, E. C. Klesper, Otto Habicht, John Schmidt, Joseph Lehner, Wm. Schneider. Delegates to Board of Governors: John Klesper, Chas. Kiesewetter, Joseph Lehner, Otto Habicht.

The new firm of M. H. Greenebaum Company, Inc., will be open for business on May 3 at No. 446 West Fourteenth street. They will carry a fancy line of poultry of all grades and seasonable game. Mr. Greenebaum, who is president of the new company, and William J. Farrell, the secretary and treasurer, are men who have been well-known to the trade for many years, and have the experience necessary to cater to the many wants of the retail butcher. The retail department will be in charge of John F. Bopp, who has also had years of experience in the wholesale poultry trade, and who has many friends and customers among the retail butchers. Mr. Greenebaum has spent a lifetime in the trade and knows the shop butcher's needs thoroughly.

DINNER TO HON. JOSEPH SCHLOSS.

An interesting event in the local trade was the testimonial dinner tendered to Hon. Joseph Schloss under the auspices of the Allied Food Merchants' Association and his numerous other friends on Monday evening, April 26, at the Hotel Biltmore. There have been affairs and affairs, but this event should rank as the last word in dinners, from the brilliancy of its setting in the Golden Banquet Hall to the brilliancy of the toastmaster, the famous Abe Gruber, who fairly scintillated in various languages.

The dinner was intended as a vote of thanks to Mr. Schloss for his untiring efforts in behalf of the allied food trades of Greater New York, especially against the injustice of the free public markets. That his efforts were not in vain is demonstrated by the market situation today. The dinner arrangements were in charge of a committee of which Louis S. Rappaport was chairman, and everything went off smoothly and successfully.

Abraham Gruber as toastmaster right valiantly filled the chair. His introductions of the speakers and his comments on their ability after they had finished aroused the

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

greatest applause and enthusiasm, being classics in their way. Mr. W. H. Noyes spoke stirringly on the needs of a bridge to connect New York and New Jersey, and submitted a mass of facts and figures showing what an actual necessity such a bridge was and how enormously benefited the business men of New York and New Jersey would be. He was followed by former Congressman W. S. Bennet, who in simple but emphatic language showed the need of a greater navy.

At this point Comptroller W. A. Prendergast, accompanied by Hon. Samuel S. Koenig, entered the hall, and as one man the guests arose to do honor to their champion. After the applause he was introduced by the toastmaster and his stirring address aroused more thunders of applause. He spoke forcibly of the injustice of the free public markets to the storekeeper and taxpayers, and paid a tribute to Mr. Schloss for the good work he has done and is still doing for the betterment of trade conditions in Greater New York.

Hon. Henry H. Curran gave an impressive and enlightening talk on the politics of a great city, and was followed by the well-known John Buckle, of Gansevoort market fame, who made a characteristically happy talk. And last, but by no means least, the real guest of the evening arose and entertained his hearers with a few simple facts of political and business life, delivered so simply, so dignifiedly and yet so emphatically that his hearers were held spellbound by his ability and versatility. There is probably no business man in the country who has more real friends and followers than Mr. Schloss who would turn out in such numbers to do him honor.

At the speakers' table were: Frank A. Lyman, Hon. G. Murray Hulbert, John Buckle, Hon. Henry H. Curran, Hon. Joseph Schloss, Hon. Abraham Gruber, toastmaster, Hon. John Ford, William H. Noyes, Hon. Samuel S. Koenig, Sidney Goodacre.

Among the guests were: William Abrams, Joseph Schweitzer, C. F. Tishner, George S. Otis, Adolph Geister, Fred Mowerson, Charles Hovey, Arthur Lewis, Ludwig Bultmeyer, O. F. Wagner, Louis Schloss, Fred K. Schloss, John D. Alther, Aaron Arndt, Leo Busto, H. H. Budelman, Henry Minners, John Steeneck, Geo. W. Overbeck, William H. Schwarz, George Stadtlander, Ben Wieting, George Wurm, Samuel Brown.

Walter Blumenthal, Morris D. Solinger, Hugo Wallenstein, Isaac Israelson, Charles McDonald, Joseph Stern, J. W. Devorss, Bernard Bloch, Richard Webber, William Webber, Louis S. Rappaport, Col. G. Richard Ludlow, Jacob Bloch, Samuel Bloch, Belmont Bloch, James A. Davey, Arthur Ochs, Edward J. Mayers, Morris Schlichter, Gus. Bloch,

Henry Bernstein, Edward Davis, Simon Lewald, Sol London, Louis Joseph.

August Grimm, Leon Weinstock, Bernard Buxbaum, Joseph Buxbaum, David Steigerwald, George H. Shaffer, George Thomson, Michael W. Quigley, David Mayer, Moses Mayer, William Phillips, L. Neuwirth, L. S. Josephs, M. Meyer, Abe Strauss, Walter C. Deyo, E. J. Schwitters, Crist Koster, M. Dohrman, Geo. F. Fish, G. Calarco, John F. Healey, Geo. Pfahler, Jr.

Isidor Frank, Joseph Peters, Arthur Pinkel, Jacob S. Meyer, W. W. Nicholas, Charles Nauss, George Hanges, Costas Sakelos, Louis Adelmuth, Jerome Hauser, Sigfried Lewald, Jacob Blum, Nathan Blum, Adolph Kahn, Jacob Levy, B. Metzger.

Albert J. Berwin, Albert Ottinger, Hon. Chas. W. Coleman, Hon. Fred'k Spiegelberg, Hon. Martin Saxe, Hon. Niles R. Becker, Hon. William T. Quinn, Walter W. Irwin, Herbert B. Gruber, Edward R. Rayher, Alexander A. Tausky, Hon. William Young, Sidney Rossman, Hon. D. M. Bedell, John F. Yawger, Charles E. Heydt.

A. Silz, Jacob Klein, Hugo Josephy, Manny Chappell, C. R. MacDonald, Max Mayer, F. B. Garrie, J. J. Page, W. J. Carroll, Charles Gehring, Hon. Alexander Brough, Louis Goldsticker, Chas. W. Nahrwald, Albert W. Falk, Hon. William D. Brush, Eugene L. Eisinger, John F. Ferguson, Hon. Fred Toombs.

Louis Frank, Robert Frank, David Frank, Leo Frank, Max Frank, David Lion, Samuel Levy, Morris Appel, Maffitt Smith, Peter C. Cunningham, Harold J. Norris, Garrett Watson Smith, Joseph F. Cook, Millard H. Ellison, Sidney Stern, Geo. Kenneth.

John Buckle, William Van Woert, J. G. McNicholas, Joseph B. Kirk, J. T. Kennedy, Milton Harburger, Louis Mansbach, William Winkelman, Charles Haslop, Charles Thorpe, Mayer Stern, Leon Alexandre.

John W. Williams, R. M. Clark, David Jewell, W. W. Pearson, Warren Smith, Chas. Rohe, Albert Rohe, Leopold Buchsbaum, Kenneth Fowler, Frank J. Murray, Jacob H. Michaels, Harry J. Russell, William H. S. Bennett, Herbert J. Smith.

Louis Adler, Abram Strauss, Emanuel Strauss, Eugene Kahn, Arthur Stern, Benjamin Lowenstein, Jacob Lowenstein, Henry G. Krakauer, R. C. Darling, Samuel De Noyelles, Roscoe Conkling Wood, William Mohr, Frank Gulick, George F. Hinrichs, Henry E. Hinrichs, Bud Branin.

T. A. Adam, W. J. Farrell, M. H. Greenebaum, Loyal Blanchard, Grant Blanchard, Carl A. Koelsch, William Minder, Frank J. Murray, Hon. Samuel Marx, Daniel Greenwald, Harry W. Baldwin, Adolph Blau, Hon. Martin Bourke, Abram Bruder, Leopold Brown, Emil Fuchs, S. M. Barber, S. Stock, W. S. Hait, L. M. Postley, C. A. Connell, J. Bogart and H. B. Crisman.

HONEST WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

June 7 is to be "Honest Weight Week" in New York City, and possibly throughout the country; a week in which knockers will cease reviling the merchant and join in showing how large a proportion of them are really

using honest weights and measures, says the Journal of Commerce.

Commissioner Joseph Hartigan, of New York City, is father of the movement and has his preliminary plans well in hand. Within a few days he expects to organize a "citizens' committee of one hundred" as the nominal sponsors for the event, to comprise representatives of all the branches of the trade, pure food associations, women's organizations and merchants' associations generally, with others not directly connected with the trade but known as civic leaders.

Mr. Hartigan plans to use a variety of devices to concentrate loyalty on honest weights and measures. Badges will be printed, pledging the wearer to honest weights and measures and circulated throughout the public schools, to be backed up by pledges. Stickers pledging the user to the same honest ends will be circulated among grocers, butchers and delicatessen men, to be used on their parcels during the week. Lectures and displays of weighing and measuring devices will be arranged and public addresses on kindred subjects by prominent speakers.

"It is my opinion that there has been altogether too much 'muck-raking' of our merchants as practicing crooked weight and measure for the reputation of the city and of our merchants," said the Commissioner in discussing his plans. "Personally, I believe there are mighty few of our merchants guilty of crooked practices, and of those who do offend most of them do so unintentionally. I don't believe there is a more honest field of business in the country, and it is my opinion that something of that sort ought to be brought home to the public instead of constantly throwing mud at the merchants.

"In our weights and measures week we purpose to emphasize three points: First, that the consumers of this city are protected by the city's Bureau of Weights and Measures; second, that the bureau helps tradesmen to save themselves from loss through negligence or carelessness; third, we want to show our confidence in our merchants. We want to demonstrate the benefit of mutual exchange of confidence between buyer and seller."

J-M INSULATING MATERIALS

J-M Pure Cork Sheets	J-M Granulated Cork
J-M Impregnated Cork Boards	J-M Hair Felt
J-M Mineral Wool	J-M Weatherite Paper

Write us as to your requirements

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.50@8.50
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.50@7.40
Oxen and stags.....	4.50@7.25
Bulls.....	5.50@7.10
Cows.....	3.25@6.35
Heifers.....	4.75@7.50
Good to choice steers one year ago.....	7.85@9.25

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, good to prime, per 100 lbs... 0.25	@ 9.75
Live veal, calves, buttermilk.....	—@—
Live calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live veal, calves, culls, per 100 lbs....	6.00 @ 6.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, unshorn.....	@10.00
Live lambs, clipped.....	@ 8.50
Live sheep, common to fair, unshorn....	5.00 @ 7.00
Live sheep, culls.....	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8.00
Hogs, medium.....	@ 8.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 8.20
Pigs.....	@ 8.00
Roughs.....	6.50@ 6.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@12½
Choice native light.....	@12
Native, common to fair.....	@11½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	12½@12½
Choice native light.....	@12
Native, common to fair.....	11 @ 12
Choice Western, heavy.....	11½@12
Choice Western, light.....	@11½
Common to fair Texas.....	@11
Good to choice heifers.....	@11½
Common to fair heifers.....	@11
Choice cows.....	@10½
Common to fair cows.....	@10½
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	@10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	15½@16	@16
No. 2 ribs.....	13½@14	@13½
No. 3 ribs.....	12½@13	@14
No. 1 loins.....	15½@16	@17
No. 2 loins.....	13½@14	@16
No. 3 loins.....	12½@13	@15
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@15	@15
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@14½	@14½
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@14	@14
No. 1 rounds.....	12 @ 12½	@12½
No. 2 rounds.....	11½@12	@12
No. 3 rounds.....	11 @ 11½	@11½
No. 1 chucks.....	10 @ 10½	@11
No. 2 chucks.....	9 @ 9½	@10
No. 3 chucks.....	8 @ 8½	@ 9

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb..	@17
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@16
Western calves, choice.....	@15
Western calves, fair to good.....	@14
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@12½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@10½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@10½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@10½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@11½
Pigs.....	@11½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@19
Lambs, choice.....	@17½
Lambs, good.....	@17
Lambs, medium to good.....	@16
Sheep, choice.....	@16
Sheep, medium to good.....	@15
Sheep, culls.....	@13

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@15
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@14½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@14
Smoked picnic, light.....	@10½
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@10

Smoked shoulders.....	@10½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@17
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@16
Dried beef sets.....	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@19
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@13½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@19
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@18
Frozen pork loins.....	@16½
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@22
Shoulders, city.....	@12
Shoulders, Western.....	@10½
Butts, regular.....	@12½
Butts, boneless.....	@14
Fresh hams, city.....	@15
Fresh hams, Western.....	@14½
Fresh picnic hams.....	@10

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	per 100 pcs. \$80.00@ 85.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	70.00@ 75.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	70.00@ 75.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's..	@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's..	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's..	@ 75.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	12½@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	11 @12c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	55 @60c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	35 @80c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	35 @80c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @30c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 8c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	13 @14c. a pound
Ortails.....	@10c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 8c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	30 @30c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	30 @40c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@14c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.00
Sheep, imp., medium per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.	@30
Hog, American, free of salt, tea. or bbls., per lb., f. o. s. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@19
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@30
Beef hungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@23
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York..	@71
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago....	@68
Beef wensands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 6½
Beef wensands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 8

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	23	25
Pepper, Sing., black.....	15½	17½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20½	22½
Pepper, red.....	21	24
Allspice.....	5½	7½
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	4½	6½
Cloves.....	19	22
Ginger.....	14	17
Mace.....	63	67

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	—@—
Refined.....	12 @12½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .33
No. 2 skins.....	@ .31
No. 3 skins.....	@ .13
Branded skins.....	@ .17
Ticky skins.....	@ .17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .21
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .19
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.70
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.50
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@3.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@3.25
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.25
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.75
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.50
Branded kips.....	@2.05
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.20
Ticky kips.....	@2.20
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.55

DRESSED POULTRY.

FROZEN.

Chickens, 12 to box—	
Milk fed, mixed weights.....	24 @27
Corn fed, mixed wts.....	22 @25
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@17½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@15½
Fowl—bills.—	
Western dry pkd., 4-4½ lbs.....	@17½
Southern and S. W., dry-pkd., avg. best.17	@17½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	12½@13½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@4.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, choice.....	16½@17
Roosters, old.....	10½@11
Ducks.....	13 @14
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms.....	12 @14
Geese, per lb.....	8 @ 9

BUTTER.

Creamery, extras (92 score).....	30½@31
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	31½@32
Creamery, Firsts.....	29 @30
Process, Extras.....	23½@24
Process, Firsts.....	22 @23

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	@22½
Stor. packed, extra firsts.....	21½@22
Regular packed, extra firsts.....	21 @21½
Regular packed, firsts.....	19½@20½
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	18½@19½
Fresh dirties, No. 1.....	17 @17½
Fresh chex. good to prime.....	16 @16½

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago.....	1.05 @ 1.80
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	20.00 @21.75
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	2.20 @ 2.40
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.40 @ 2.45
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York.....	2.55 @ 2.65
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.32½@ 2.35
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	@21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York	2.60 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.25 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	nom. @3.10 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and Newport News.....	5.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	nominal @2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	3.20 @ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	3.20 @ 3.25
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston..	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

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